# The New-York Times.

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## TELEGRAMS.

**Particulars of the Assassination of Prince Michael of Servia.**

**Death of His Cousin, who was Shot at the Same Time.**

**Arrest of Two of the Assassins, a Father and His Son.**

**The Use of Torpedoes and Explosive Projectiles Discouraged by France and Russia.**

### SERVIA.

**Particulars of the Assassination of Prince Michael and his Cousin.**

LONDON, Thursday, June 11—Noon.

The following particulars of the assassination of Prince Michael of Servia, which occurred at Belgrade yesterday, have been received by telegraph from that city to-day:

The Prince, while walking leisurely through one of the public parks at about 5 o'clock last evening, was suddenly attacked by three assassins, who were armed with revolvers. He was accompanied in his ramblings by his cousin and a daughter of the latter, together with his usual attendants.

The assassins directed their fire promiscuously at the royal party. At the first shot the Prince fell and expired immediately. The cousin of the Prince was also hit, and died in a few minutes afterward. The daughter received a severe flesh-wound, but is not dangerously injured. One or two of the valets were also slightly wounded.

The assassins were recognized as three brothers. One of them was promptly taken while hurrying from the scene of the tragedy, and it is thought that the others will not be able to escape the vigorous measures taken by the authorities for their capture.

The assassination has produced the most profound excitement and sorrow throughout the country.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, Thursday, June 11—Evening.

The last dispatches from Belgrade represent that the excitement prevailing in that city and throughout the principality is intense and unabated; no outbreak, however, has occurred in consequence.

Two of the assassins of Prince Michael have been arrested.

It has been ascertained that it was not three brothers who fired the fatal shots, but a father and his two sons. One of the latter is still at large, but it is believed that he cannot escape.

### FRANCE.

**The Abandonment of Torpedoes and Explosive Projectiles Recommended by Russia.**

PARIS, Thursday, June 11.

The *Moniteur* states that the Czar of Russia has made a proposal to the Emperor Napoleon that Russia and France unite in an effort to induce all civilized nations to abandon the use of torpedoes and explosive projectiles in time of war.

The *Moniteur* adds that this humane proposition meets with the approval of the Emperor, who, however, thinks that it may still be necessary to employ torpedoes for defensive purposes.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**The Ascott Races—Blue Gown the Winner of the Gold Cup—Laneret Winner of the All-Gold Stakes.**

LONDON, Thursday, June 11.

Notwithstanding the day was dull and dusty, the third days' races was as numerously and fashionably attended as usual.

The race for the gold cup, valued at 300 sovereigns, and a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, second horse to receive 50 sovereigns; 3 years olds to carry 103 pounds; 4 year olds, 122 pounds; 5 years, 129 pounds; 6 years and aged, 131 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; two miles and a half; (22 subscribers;) post entrance of 100 sovereigns each allowed, two-thirds of which go to the second and one-third to the third horse, was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's bay colt, *Blue Gown*, three years old, by *Beadsman*, out of *Boy Blue;* the Duke of Newcastle's bay colt, *Speculum*, three years old, by *Vidette*, out of *Doralice*, second; Baron Rothschild's bay colt, *King Alfred*, three years old, by *King Tom*, out of *Scholar's Dam*, third. The betting was even on *Blue Gown*, six to one against *Speculum*, two to one against *King Alfred*. Three started, and the race was won in 4:38.

The All-aged Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added; 2 year olds to carry 87 pounds; 3 years, 119 pounds; 4 years, 135 pounds; 5 years, 139 pounds; 6 years and aged, 140 pounds, with penalties for winners, and allowance for non-winners; second horse to receive 100 sovereigns; third horse to save his stake; one mile; (23 subscribers,) post entrance of 100 sovereigns allowed, was won by Mr. Bryan's chestnut horse *Laneret*, 5 years old, by *Newminster* out of *Woodcraft's* dam; Capt. Machell's chestnut colt *Martyr*, 2 years old, by *St. Albans*, out of *Eulogy*, second; Lord Jersey's bay horse *Vespasian*, 6 years old, by *Newminster* out of *Vesta*, third; the betting being even on *Laneret*, two to one against *Martyr*, and seven to one against *Vespasian*.

The St. James Palace stakes of 10 sovereigns each, for three-year old colts, carrying 122 pounds, and fillies 119 pounds; the second horse to receive back his stake, one mile (18 subscribers,) was won by the Marquis of Hastings bay colt *The Earl*, by *Young Melbourne* out of *Bay Celia;* Baron Rothschild's bay colt *Restitution* by *King Tom*, out *Rest's Dam* by *Slane* second (the only starters;) the betting being three to one against the *Earl;* two to one against *Restitution*.

**The Synod of the Reformed Church.**

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, June 11.

At this, the eighth day of the meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Church, resolutions were adopted commendatory of the American Seamen's Friend Society, organized in the year 1828, to improve the social, moral and religious condition of seamen, and recommending it to the sympathy and aid of the Church.

The attention of the Synod was directed to former resolutions with reference to reading of the report of the Committee on the State of Religion to the congregations at as early a date as possible after the reception of the minutes of the Synod.

The following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Benevolent Boards of this Church be directed to report to the General Synod each year the names of all churches, with the names of the pastors, that have not contributed to the funds of their respective Boards for two years consecutively.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the questions of polygamous marriages among the heathen, suggested by the Arcot classes, presented their report, which was accepted, and its consideration postponed.

The report of the Committee on the Professorate was called up and read, and thereupon the Synod went into a general discussion, which occupied nearly the whole day.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

**Military Movements—Gen. McDougall Withdraws His Resignation.**

OTTAWA, Canada, Thursday, June 11.

Orders will shortly be issued for the concentration of the Royal battalions at their respective headquarters, for the purpose of performing the annual drill. Military camps will be stationed at all the exposed points.

It is understood that Gen. McDougall has withdrawn his resignation, the difficulties between him and the Minister of Militia having been adjusted.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, June 11.

The city authorities have received instructions to prepare billets for 15,000 men. This measure is to be acted upon only in the event of volunteers being called out. About a dozen large bales, containing knapsacks for the use of the volunteers, arrived from the East yesterday.

MONTREAL, Thursday, June 11.

Arrangements are being made by the military authorities for the accommodation of troops at Richmond, in the Province of Quebec.

**The Kiowas and Other Indians Reported to be Dissatisfied.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

A letter has been received at the Indian Office from one of its agents, dated Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, May 15, in which he reports that the wild Indians, particularly the Kiowas, seem very much dissatisfied with the locality of their agency, and have made various threats against the white people. One of their principal Chiefs, Kicking Bird, who seems friendly and well disposed, told the whites in the neighborhood of Fort Cobb that they had better not remain there until next moon; that they (the Indians) were going North to have their annual medicine dance, and after that was over he feared that he would not be able to control his young men.

Before leaving they levied contribution on various parties, and were altogether very overbearing and insolent.

The agent at Leavenworth has no influence with them further than his presents go. He has not, nor can he stop his Indians from raiding on Texas. The writer of this report had heard of a party of Comanches, who are on their way from Texas now, who had been attacked by soldiers and two or three wounded, and also of another band who are about starting from their camp at Fort Cobb for Texas. Their agent has no power to prevent them from going, and it was thought that nothing but force would prevent them. He thinks the whites in that section are all at their mercy, and unless a military post is established there very soon, they will all have to leave.

**The Pennsylvania State Medical Association.**

HARRISBURG, Thursday, June 11.

In the State Medical Association this morning, Dr. Stiles, of New-York, and Dr. Elmer, of New-Jersey, were introduced as corresponding delegates.

Dr. Atlee, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution interpreting the code of ethics to allow the admission of female physicians.

Dr. Hetler, of Philadelphia, asked Dr. Atlee if he would also admit negroes.

Dr. Atlee answered, "Yes." The woman resolution was defeated by a vote of 37 to 45.

Resolutions were offered and referred condemning the publication of indecent, and so-called medical, advertisements in newspapers.

**Meeting of Stockholders of the Lake Shore Railroad.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, June 11.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Lake Shore Railroad was held in this city yesterday. The old Board of Directors were reëlected, with the exception of J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, in place of Mr. Gilbert, deceased. The officers elected are: A. Stone, Jr., President; J. H. Deveraux, Vice-President; George B. Ely, Secretary and Treasurer; H. Nottingham, Superintendent.

A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. was declared.

**Congressional Nominations in Indiana—Pendleton for President.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, June 11.

The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District to-day, nominated Hon. John S. Reid, of Fayette County, for Congress. Resolutions indorsing the Democratic State ticket and platform, and proposing Pendleton for President, were adopted.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventh District, at Lafayette to-day, nominated Hon. G. S. Orth for reëlection to Congress.

**Murder of a Negro Near Memphis by a Planter.**

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 11.

Fred. Farris, a negro, was shot and killed by James Hudrell, a planter living on the Pigeon Roost Road, yesterday. Farris was working for Hudrell, and came home intoxicated. He drew a pistol on Hudrell and fired off several shots, swearing he would kill him. Hudrell then seized a shotgun and fired, killing Farris instantly. No arrest has been made.

**Amount of Appropriations by the Massachusetts Legislature.**

BOSTON, Thursday, June 11.

The House has passed the Maverick Bridge bill over the Governor's veto, by a two-third vote.

The appropriations of the Massachusetts Legislature for the present session, including $5,000,000 for the Hoosac Tunnel, amount to $8,617,219.

**A Forged Petition for the Removal of the City Officers of Savannah, Ga.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, June 11.

Capt. Summerhayes, of Gen. Meade's staff, is in this city, making investigations concerning the signatures of petitions for a removal of the Mayor and city officers, said to have been signed by thirty-five hundred citizens. Affidavits are being taken of all whose names appear. So far the signatures prove to be forgeries.

**Burning of the Steamboat Ocean Wave on Lake Pepin.**

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Thursday, June 11.

The steamboat *Ocean Wave*, belonging to the People's line, took fire this morning while on Lake Pepin, and burned to the water's edge. She was engaged in transporting a circus troupe up the river. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost.

**Officers Removed in Virginia By Gen. Stoneman—Trial of a Revenue Collector.**

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, June 11.

Gen. Stoneman to-day removed Joseph M. Humphreys as City Councilman, and revoked the appointment of H. L. Wigand recently appointed Tax Collector.

The Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Chase presiding, was engaged to-day in the case of The United States *vs.* John H. Anderson. Anderson was Collector for the Fourth District, and is charged with being a party to the immense "whisky ring," and conspiring to defraud the Government. A number of witnesses for the prosecution were examined, giving strong evidence against the accused, and implicating the Assessor and Inspector of the district.

**The Conflict of Authority in New-Orleans—Appointments by the New Mayor.**

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, June 11.

The writ of *quo warranto* served upon Mayor Conway is returnable on Monday the 15th inst.

Mayor Conway is discharging the duties of his office. To-day he appointed Robert E. Diamond as Chief of Police. The present Chief of Police indorsed on the copy of Mayor Conway's order served upon him, that he did not recognize the Mayor's authority as sufficient to remove him, having been appointed by the military commander to serve until further order. The military order for his removal not having been issued, he declined to turn over his office to Mr. Diamond, or any other person, until relieved by competent authority. Williamson is in possession of the office this evening.

All the newly elected Aldermen, except one, and a quorum of assistant Aldermen have been qualified.

The old Recorder of the Third District refused to vacate without a military order, which was promptly furnished the newly elected Recorder upon application at Headquarters, and in pursuance of which he took his seat and proceeded to business.

Special orders No. 128, dated yesterday, issued by Gen. Buchanan, sets aside the injunction granted by the Fourth District Court on the application of the Citizens' Bank, staying the collection of the Convention Tax orders. The Tax Collector will proceed at once to collect the taxes imposed by the Constitutional Convention.

**Fire in San Francisco—An Overland Stage Robbed.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 11.

The California Iron Foundry on Market-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $30,000. Most of the machinery was saved. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The overland coach, while on the way from Austin, Nevada, last night, was robbed when within six miles of Virginia by three men armed with shot guns, who secured three silver bars worth $3,584, and a small amount of coin, beside $1,000 and two gold watches taken from the passengers. Nobody was hurt. No clue has been obtained to the robbers.

The general trade of San Francisco is moderately active. Mining stocks are weak and declining. The money market is easy at 1@1½ ℔ cent.

The demand for laborers at the 'Change is still largely in excess of the supply.

Legal tenders are lower, and the supply ample at 72@73.

Arrived, ship *Cremorne*, from New-York.

**The Dorn Impeachment Case.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, June 11.

In the Dorn Impeachment case the testimony was all put in to-day, and the summing up commenced. It is thought that the arguments will be concluded and the case adjourned to-morrow or next day.

**Mobile and Ohio Railroad.**

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, June 11.

The difficulty between the managers and employes of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad remains in an unsettled condition; but the prospect of an early settlement of the difficulties is good. Trains are running only to Corinth, owing to a strike on the Jackson and Tennessee Railroad.

**Suicide at Bloomington, Ill.**

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Thursday, June 11.

A. C. Holdredge, formerly of Monroe County, N. Y., and for five years post clerk of the Ashley House in this city, jumped from the fourth-story window of the Ashley House this forenoon, alighting on his head, killing himself instantly. *Delirium tremens* is supposed to have been the cause.

**Suicide of a Charlestownian in Boston.**

BOSTON, Thursday, June 11.

David Campbell, a well-known citizen of Charlestown, aged 63, committed suicide by hanging himself this morning.

## WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, at its meeting this morning, decided to urge continuous and final action on the Tax bill in the House before the adjournment. The financial condition of the country, and the consequent imperative necessity of radical changes in our revenue system, impelled the Committee to this action, and they will accordingly resist all attempts at special legislation on the subject.

It is admitted that the Senate, as it now stands, will take the bill up with great reluctance, but the Committee intend to place the matter, if they can, in such a position as to throw the responsibility of all delay on to that body. Gen. Schenck expresses the opinion that both Houses can finish it before the 1st of August with a little extra exertion, but it is hardly probable that he will be able to induce them to such exertion. For instance, the House to-day, by a very close vote, showing that the bill is losing strength even among its former supporters who are present, decided not to hold a session to-night. Among the absentees are a number of members who are in favor of special bills, and consequently are opposed to final action on it at this session. It is therefore probable that with a full House a decided majority would be found against it.

MR. WOOLEY DISCHARGED.

Contumacious witness Wooley is at large, having been released from the custody of the House by the adoption of a resolution reported by Gen. Butler releasing him from arrest. He was examined at length by the Managers this morning, and purged himself of his contempt by answering all of the questions propounded to him. He does not appear to have suffered from his confinement, which commenced on the 20th ult. and lasted two weeks, but on the contrary seems to have gained strength and health. He is now firmly established as king of the lobby, and will probably remain here for some time.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

It is positively asserted in Administration circles that the President will soon tender the office of Attorney-General in his Cabinet to Mr. Evarts. It is expected that Mr. Evarts will decline to accept the offer, when it will be tendered to Mr. Groesbeck.

THE PRUSSIAN LEGATION.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, and the members of the Prussian Legation, this morning, called on Secretary Schofield. Ex-Secretary Stanton also had an interview with him.

JUDGE SHELLABARGER.

Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, declines being a candidate for reëlection to the House of Representatives. His failing health is the reason.

THE RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS.

The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day an estimate by the Paymaster-General of deficiencies of appropriations required for reconstruction purposes. An estimate of necessary expenses was sent to the House Committee on the 14th of December, as follows: First District, $50,000; Second District, $199,680 25; Third District, $97,162 99; Fourth District, $383,822; Fifth District, $521,879 88. Appropriations were made Jan. 31, as follows: First District, $50,000; Second District, $110,183 74; Third District, $97,000; Fourth District, $50,000; Fifth District, $250,000. On May 19 an appropriation of $87,701 55 was made for the Third District. The balance unappropriated is now applied for.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Senate to-day passed the House Freedmen's Bureau bill as it came from the House, without a division. The debate pending its passage was of more than ordinary interest, and a spicy passage occurred between Senators Hendricks and Edmunds regarding political matters, during which the latter drew from his opponent an admission that he disapproved of the Congressional reconstruction policy because it abrogates the Constitutions of the Southern States, which he claimed existed at the end of the rebellion unimpaired by the rebellious acts of the people. Mr. Edmunds construed this to be a declaration that the Democracy insisted that the people who voted and ruled those States before the war must now exercise the same privilege, notwithstanding the forfeiture of their rights by their treasonable acts.

**Dispatches to the Associated Press.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Conservative members of the City Councils, joined by one of the Republican Aldermen of the First Ward—Mr. Larman—composing a quorum of each Board, proceeded to the City Hall this afternoon for the purpose of holding a joint meeting. The object, as previously published, was the election of a Mayor to serve *ad interim* until the question should be settled whether anyone has or has not been elected Mayor of this city at the late election.

These gentlemen on entering the Hall found that the doors of their respective chambers had been locked, and the keys taken from the building. They had provided themselves with a locksmith in anticipation of some action of that kind, but the policemen interfered to prevent him from effecting an entrance to the chambers.

The Councilmen, however, after an animated discussion, repaired to a basement room in the Hall, where they organized in joint meeting.

The President in his address, said, it certainly was not their intention to violate law, they only wished to have the question of the Mayoralty settled in strict accordance with the charter, in violation of which, Mr. Bowen (Republican) had been sworn into office. Their object was, he repeated, to carry out the law—they asked nothing more. A preamble was offered, that, whereas by the action of Sayles J. Bowen, who assumes to be Mayor of this city, and A. C. Richards, Superintendent of the Police, the members of the boards of Aldermen and Common Council have been excluded from the use of their places of meeting; concluding with a resolution that the committee be appointed to employ eminent legal counsel, with instructions to prosecute and bring to summary justice the said Bowen and Richards, and other aiders and abetters in the unwarrantable proceeding of keeping the doors locked against the representatives of the people. This proposition was adopted. The meeting then elected Ex-Alderman Thomas E. Lloyd Mayor of Washington *ad interim*. That gentleman was soon thereafter sworn in. He caused much laughter by saying that he felt very much in the condition of the Secretary of War *ad interim* (Gen. Thomas;) but one of the members called on him to "stick." There was much excitement in and about the City Hall during these proceedings; but it was quieted by the adjournment of the Council meeting. It is understood that the Conservatives will immediately take measures to bring the question to an issue before the Court by means of a *mandamus*, in order that the conflict may be settled.

THE WASHINGTON ELECTION.

Mr. Stewart's bill on the Contested Election case in Washington provides that any person who has received, or who may hereafter receive, a certificate from the City Register, based upon satisfactory evidence furnished by the Commissioners of Election, notifying him of his election to any elective office of Washington City, shall be entitled to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, the certificate of the Register being made *prima facie* evidence of his election to and right to discharge the duties of said office. It is further provided that the hindrance or obstruction of such person from entering upon or discharging the duties of such office, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both, in the discretion of any court of competent jurisdiction.

The third section provides that the Supreme Court of the District, or any Judge thereof, shall have jurisdiction so as to enforce by mandamus or otherwise the right of any person holding the certificate above mentioned, and the action of said Court in relation thereto shall be final. It is also provided that any person who claims, or may hereafter claim, to be elected to any office in said city, may commence proceedings before the District Supreme Court by petition, setting forth the facts upon which he relies, and should serve a copy on the incumbent or person who has received the certificate of them, and the person so served shall make answer to said petition within five days; whereupon the Court shall try the rights of the parties to the said office in a summary manner, for which purpose a special session shall be called, and held whenever necessary for the purposes of the trial, and the decision of the Court on any case so brought before it shall be final and conclusive; and when any contest exists in relation to the election of any member of the Board of Aldermen or Common Council, the Mayor of the City is hereby authorized to appoint all subordinate officers.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Commissioner Rollins to the Secretary of the Treasury:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, June 8.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit through you to the President, the resignation of my office, to take effect upon the qualification of my successor nominated by him and confirmed by the Senate. Justice to myself, and respect for you, require that I should give you briefly my measures for so doing. Immediately after the Philadelphia Convention in 1866 there were numerous removals of Assessors and Collectors throughout the country. They were induced by political considerations, and produced a sad blow to the reputation and efficiency of the revenue service. They were made during a recess of Congress, and in all cases regardless of my wishes as Commissioner. I should have resigned my office long ago had I not yielded to the judgment of friends who believed the public good would be promoted by my remaining in it. During the session of Congress next after the Convention referred to, many nominations of revenue officers were made to the Senate by the President, as there since have been, all of them without reference to any opinion I had of their fitness, while my numerous recommendations for removals of Assessors and Collectors, even for the grossest misconduct have been almost universally disregarded. In accordance with the long continued practice of the Department, the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of assistant assessors, inspectors, and other subordinate officers in the several districts, are made upon the nomination of the Assessors and Collectors.

This practice is just to those officers when faithful; insures to them harmony and coöperation, and locates responsibility for success of the Revenue laws. I do not object to this practice, and refer to it only to illustrate the importance of the offices of Assessor and Collector, and my inability, under existing circumstances, to elevate and control the character and efficiency of the service of which I have the exclusive charge. The Revenue laws are enforced in the courts through the agency of the United States District-Attorney, and Marshals. Of these numerous changes, of the character referred to in what I have said of revenue officers, have been made, and in many localities with like results over their appointment and continuance in office. It is needless to say that I have no control whatever, and have no assurance that the services they will render in the future will be more thorough and effective than they have been in the past. In brief, Mr. Secretary, the Revenue laws, even in the most important localities, are badly administered by officers either dishonest or incompetent, appointed without my approval, and whose removal I see no hope of securing. While I continue in office I am sought to be made responsible for their failures; although I am absolutely powerless to prevent them. For these reasons, as well as to seek that rest which my health demands, and which my efforts to discharge my public duties have hitherto denied me, I am constrained to retire from the Bureau in which I have labored since near the date of its organization. With a full appreciation of the kindness you have extended to me in all our official relations,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

To Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE PAPAL ARMY.

The Government has received no official or unofficial news upon the subject of the alleged purpose of the Roman Government to enlist soldiers in the United States. Of course, if this should be done in violation of any law, the parties concerned in the proceeding would be liable to prosecution as on any other similar case.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs from June 1 to the 6th, inclusive, were as follows:

Boston, $299,755; New-York, $2,059,958; Philadelphia, $316,670; Baltimore, $186,692; San Francisco, from May 1 to May 9, $259,679. Total, $3,122,744.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: C. K. Hall to be Collector of Customs for the District of Texas, State of Texas; Edward C. Darlington to be Collector of Customs for Yorktown, Va.; James Forseyth to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of New-York, Troy; William Raymond Lee to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Massachusetts; Charles J. Barbour to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Portland, Me.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cattell presented the resolutions of the National Board of Trade, passed at its recent session in Philadelphia, June 6, in favor of the passage of the House bill to facilitate the import trade of the United States. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Yates, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to admit Colorado.

Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution, granting permission to officers and soldiers to wear the badges of the corps in which they served during the rebellion, which was passed.

Mr. Hendricks called up the bill for the relief of certain naval contractors. The question was on Mr. Howe's amendment, declaring the amounts awarded to be in full discharge of all claims by such contractors, arising out of the matter in question. After some discussion the amendment was rejected. The amendments of Mr. Hendricks, making the amount in full discharge of all claims on account of the vessels upon which the Auditing Board made allowance in their report, under the act of March 2, 1867, was adopted, and the bill passed.

THE ADMISSION OF REBEL STATES.

Mr. Sumner moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill to admit the rebel States, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Yates to address the Senate. The motion was agreed to and Mr. Yates took the floor. After speaking generally of the views expressed by various Senators in recent debates on the subject, he asserted that every man who has voted for the imposition of conditions upon Alabama and Colorado in regard to the right of suffrage, has committed himself to the doctrine that Congress has the right to control that question in all the States. Touching upon the Missouri Compromise, the high enconiums passed upon it by Messrs. Clay and Douglas, and its beneficent effects in the five States erected in the Northwestern Territory, based upon the powers given to Congress by the Constitution to decide upon the republican form of a State Government, and all powers necessary to carry out the powers delegated, he argued that Congress had supreme power over the question of suffrage in the States. He claimed that this is the only doctrine by which they could make equal rights all over the Union, and remove the question out of the arena of politics. He declared himself a follower of no man, but paid a high tribute to Mr. Sumner, whose statesmanship, he asserted, has been vindicated after the lapse of a quarter of a century, and will be further vindicated hereafter. He pointed out that many Senators have insisted upon the revisory power of Congress as to State Constitutions being republican in form. Suppose South Carolina, he asked, should say in her Constitution that all black inhabitants shall be electors, would Congress sit still and see whites excluded? Why then should they not intervene, and exercise the powers given them by the Constitution? When Kentucky, Maryland and Illinois excluded blacks, he urged that Congress should take this stand for the sake of uniformity of national preservation instead of having in the States as many standards of citizenship as there are States. He argued that by the provision of the Constitution for the choice of Representatives every two years by the people the States are prevented from saying that a portion of the people shall not take part. Suppose a State should disfranchise all Germans, would it not be the duty of Congress to restore them to their equal rights? Or if Utah should exclude all but Mormons; Connecticut, all but Congregationalists; Maryland, all but Catholics, would it not be the duty of Congress to intervene? Why not then prevent the exclusion of the blacks? Any temporary distinctions that apply to all classes and colors alike would not, in his opinion, prevent a State Constitution being republican in form, equality being the basis of republican governments. The negro being now emancipated, was entitled to equal rights, the same as every citizen. He admitted the truth of the doctrine of the Chicago platform, that the question of suffrage belongs to the States; but it was so subject to the Constitution, which says that Congress shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and no government could be republican in form which denies equality of rights to any citizen. He had been asked whether Illinois or New-York had a republican form of government. In answer to this inquiry he would say that the argument that any government is republican which deprives any considerable portion of its citizens of the right to vote is unworthy of a child ten years old. What is the duty of the Republican Party on this question? Will it stand back appalled? Will it join the States Rights Party on the other side of the Hall? He had to say to Senators and Representatives, to all the members of the Republican Party, that this question must be met. They could not bury their heads in the sand. No question of tariff or finance could obscure it. No glare of military glory overshadows it—not even the mighty name of Gen. Grant. Our opponents will meet us on every stump, and ask us what we are going to do—whether we are for universal suffrage everywhere? Timid counsels must not prevail. Five millions of redeemed slaves ask us what we will do. If his fellow-members of the Republican Party refused to meet this question, he could tell them what would be the result in Illinois. The Republican Party would be beaten by 75,000 majority. He would settle this question by a bill of ten lines, merely providing that suffrage shall be universal throughout all the States. This the people would joyfully accept, and the Republican Party would triumph most gloriously in November next. He asked, Has it come to this that the Republican Party will draw dividing lines between the North and the South by establishing universal suffrage in one part of the Union and not in the other? It was this that lost us our gallant Senator in Ohio, Mr. Wade. Our opponents there said we granted suffrage to the millions of ignorant negroes in the South, and would not give it to the hundreds of intelligent negroes in the North. Some say leave it to the States, to a constitutional amendment; but that would not do. Kentucky would not do it in fifty years. Maryland would not do it in fifty years; then let Congress by one sublime act do it. The Republican Party cannot stand still. If it stands still it dies. It must move on. He knew that it had been said that the Republican Party was endeavoring to establish negro supremacy in this country, but this was utterly untrue. No Republican Press, no Republican Senator or Representative had ever declared in favor of negro supremacy. The Republican Party was in favor of the supremacy of all men. Again it had been said that the Republican Party was in favor of absolute equality. This was equally untrue. No constitution, no laws could make men absolutely equal. From what a shining height would Frederick Douglass have to fall to reach the level of Andrew Johnson. He (Mr. Yates) believed the Anglo-Saxon to be the highest type of man, and, therefore, could not understand the feeling which prompts him to oppress his weaker colored brethren. He was in favor of committing the Government to the hands of all, for therein lay the greatest safety. He was not afraid to advocate this doctrine, for he remembered the time when it was equally unpopular to advocate the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, where men stood up on the auction blocks and clanked their chains in the very face of the National Capitol. He remembered, in 1857, when the blood of Elijah Lovejoy sprinkled his own State for resisting the aggressions of a pro-slavery mob, and afterward men sprung, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, with lance and spear, ready to do battle for the cause of liberty and right. He was not disheartened by the results of the recent elections, and no true Republican was. He was glad that 217,000 Republicans of Ohio, although they were in the minority, had stood up and voted to give their just rights to their fellow men. These were like John the Baptist—the advanced guard of the army of liberty. Congress had twice witnessed the results of universal suffrage in the District of Columbia, where the black men had nobly marched up to the polls and rescued the city from rebel dominion. He did not think he had gone too far in this matter. He granted that the question of suffrage was in the control of the States, in the first instance, but claimed that Congress had supervisory power, which it was now its duty to exercise, and thus take the entire question out of the arena of politics.

At the conclusion of Mr. Yates' speech, Mr. Sumner withdrew the motion to reconsider.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Senate took up the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for one year from July next.

Mr. Hendricks, after alluding to his views formerly expressed, went on to say that the Bureau having been established as a measure of protection to the blacks, and having been subsequently continued for another year on the plea that the fostering care of the Government was still needed, it was proposed, now that the war has been closed for three years, in the face of the fact that but yesterday the Senate passed a bill giving validity to the governments established in the South by these people, and declaring their fitness for self-government, to declare that they are incapable of taking care of themselves, and to continue this Bureau for their protection for another year, at the expense of a heavily-taxed people. The assertion that murders and outrages are prevalent in the South had ceased to meet belief from the people, who knew that such things are more common in many Northern States, and who knew that the whole purpose is to continue the domination of the negro in the South. He related instances of outrages recently committed in the South, of the murder of whites by negroes without any arrests following, and he claimed that it is for the interest of both races that this bureau should be discontinued; he claimed that the heads of these bureaus were the regularly accredited agents of the Republican Party, and that the sole purpose of its desired continuance is to be found in that fact. It was an attempt to keep the negro in power, and to prolong the existence of the Republican Party. In reply to a question whether he favored negro suffrage in the South, he said he was in favor of leaving to the people of those States the question of suffrage.

Mr. Edmunds pushed the question further, as to what the Senator meant by "the people," and

Mr. Hendricks replied that he meant those clothed with suffrage by the Constitution and laws of those States, which, in his opinion, remained intact through the rebellion.

Mr. Edmunds was pleased to hear the Senator express his opinion candidly, that political power there resides in the very men who began the rebellion.

Mr. Drake asked the Senator what his estimate of the amnesty of disfranchisement of the whites was.

Mr. Hendricks referred to a speech made by him some time since for a reply.

Mr. Drake said that Mr. Mansfield, of Ohio, who is one of the best statisticians in the United States, estimates the total disfranchisement in all the Southern States at 40,000.

Mr. Hendricks replied that that is a matter of opinion, and that it is not easy to form an estimate when everybody that ever held an office is disfranchised. He proceeded reiterating his opinion of the purpose of this bill, saying that the negroes being maintained for this purpose will never become self-supporting.

Mr. Drake pronounced the speech of the Senator a bid for the Democratic nomination, and insisted that the verdict of the country will be different from what he flattered himself it would be.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Drake avowed himself of opinion that there ought to be a universal enfranchisement of the blacks in all the States. After a few remarks from Mr. Frelinghuysen in favor of the bill, Mr. Wilson thought in view of the last seven or eight years, the Senator and his friends should be sparing of their predictions in regard to expressions of public opinions. Whoever shall be the Democratic candidate they need not look to the Southern States for the result of the election. He expected the Rebel States would be divided, but was assured that twenty Northern States would vote for Grant. The Republican Party had but done its duty, and that it would go on to a full and complete triumph, he had no doubt. He believed that the Bureau has not cost us a dollar, and after stating the amount of relief given, he pointed out the reëstablishment of a system of labor and of law by the bureau, and that over 40 million has been received from cotton alone, and that 10 to 15 million dollars have been received from the cotton tax, an investigation would show that five had been received by the Government for every dollar invested in the Bureau. He closed by pointing at the good work done by the Bureau in educating the blacks, &c.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, and Dawes, the latter making a long speech in denunciation of the reconstruction policy of Congress. In the course of his remarks he yielded to allow Mr. Stuart to introduce a bill relating to contested elections in the City of Washington, D. C., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dawes remarked—Another step, Mr. President, in our revolutionary legislation. [Laughter.]

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Mr. Roderick Butler, of Tennessee.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a substitute relieving the disabilities and requiring as a prerequisite to the holding of office an oath simply to support the Constitution of the United States, and give faith and allegiance to the same, and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by inserting after the names the words "and all other persons."

Mr. Saulsbury suggested the words, "or any other citizen of the United States."

Mr. Davis accepted the amendment and called the yeas and nays, and it was rejected, the five Democratic Senators present voting yea.

The substitute was then adopted, and the question being on the final passage,

Mr. Buckalew made a speech in opposition to the bill. He discussed the record of Mr. Butler, calling his the worst case that Congress could choose for this relief, and urging the injustice of thus acting upon separate cases, rather than making general provision to apply to all who may be the subject of such relief.

The bill then passed by 28 to 5—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, McCreery and Wade. Mr. Vickers was present, but had paired with Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, who would have voted yea.

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Marshall sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Merrick, counsel for Mr. Wooley, the recusant witness, referring to a statement made the other day by Mr. Butler, to the effect that he (Butler) was in possession of telegram after telegram passing between Merrick, Wooley and Mr. Warden, the President's shorthand writer. Mr. Merrick denies, in positive terms, that any such telegraphic correspondence had taken place.

COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Speaker proceeded, as the business for the morning hour, to call for reports from the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCullough, from that committee, reported a bill to incorporate the National Hotel Company of Washington City. Passed.

Also, for the incorporation of the National Art Union Association of the District of Columbia.

After a brief discussion, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas 61, nays 55.

FATHER M'MAHON.

Mr. Ingersoll yielded the floor temporarily to Mr. Hunter, who offered a resolution reciting the allegations as to Father McMahon having been flogged in the Kingston, Canada, Penitentiary, because an Irish-American Fenian newspaper had been found in his possession, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the facts.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked Mr. Hunter to make a statement as to the case. He wanted some explanation.

Mr. Ingersoll—The gentleman does not want any explanation, except to use up the morning hour. [Laughter.]

Mr. Washburne—My colleague had better keep his temper.

Mr. Ingersoll—I have it. I object to the introduction of the resolution, as I had let it in on consideration that there should be no debate.

Mr. Washburne—I want some explanation in reference to the matter set forth in the preamble. I do not care about arming a committee with power to send for persons and apers, and to put the country to expense, without knowing something of the facts.

Mr. Hunter to Mr. Washburne—Let it be referred.

Mr. Washburne—I will not let it be referred if I can prevent it.

MURDERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the recently reported murders in South Carolina, of Solomon Dill, of Camden, a member elect of the Legislature; of two colored men, citizens of the United States, and others, and directing Gen. Scott, Governor elect of South Carolina, to take the most active measures to bring the assassins to justice: to offer a reward of $10,000 for their apprehension and arrest, and place in close custody all the well-known desperadoes residing in that vicinity.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, objected.

Mr. Brooks hoped there would be no objection, if the murders of Democrats in Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina were also investigated. The objection was not withdrawn.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, on the tax bill.

The vote was taken on the amendment offered last night by Mr. Ferry, to exempt from the special tax dealers in unmanufactured lumber and breadstuffs, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, moved to exempt manufactures of sugar from beet. It was an interest just struggling into existence, and which ought to be encouraged.

Mr. Maynard remarked that if the exemption was to be made all the manufacturers of sugar, which interest has suffered much during the war, should be encouraged. He illustrated by the experience of the Southern Confederacy the good policy of protecting home industry. Sugar, which had been protected, was in good supply during the rebellion; but the people suffered for salt, which had not been protected.

After further consideration the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Flanders, of Washington Territory, offered an amendment to estimate the price of lumber at the place where it is manufactured. He wanted to know whether lumber manufactured at Puget Sound, and sent to San Francisco for sale, should be taxed at the one place or the other.

Mr. Schenck said that the Committee of Ways and Means had endeavored to make the tax perfectly equal. It was a tax on sales. The tax applied wherever the manufacturer chose to sell.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, moved to add a proviso that breadstuffs shall not be classed as manufactures. Rejected.

Mr. Maynard moved to add to the proviso, excepting butter and cheese made for the market, the words "in the United States." Agreed to.

All the paragraphs in section 87, imposing special tax, having been disposed of, the Committee proceeded to the next section. A long discussion took place in reference to the payment of special taxes on the transfer of business from one party to another.

An amendment offered by Mr. Price, that no such second payment shall be necessary, was agreed to.

Mr. Holman moved to amend section 95 by including among those who shall not be taxed as manufacturers or dealers, persons who make sugar or molasses from sorghum, the product of their own growth. Agreed to.

MR. WOOLEY AGAIN.

The Committee at 3:50 rose temporarily in order to allow Mr. Butler to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Charles W. Wooley, having appeared before the Committee of Investigation and answered all questions put to him by the Committee, and thus purged himself of his contempt of the House in that regard, be discharged from arrest, and held only to appear and make further answer if required according to summons.

Mr. Butler added that the witness had answered fully and distinctly all questions that had been put to him, and that there seemed, in the judgment of the Committee, no further reason for keeping him in arrest. His further attendance would be under summons.

Mr. Robinson asked Mr. Butler to allow him to ask one question?

Mr. Butler—A simple question, that is all.

Mr. Robinson—Is it so that Mr. Wooley was originally arrested by order of the Committee without an order of the House?

Mr. Butler—It is not so. He never was ordered by the Committee to be arrested.

Mr. Robinson—It is so stated by Mr. Wooley.

Mr. Butler—I move the previous question.

The House was dividing on that motion, when Mr. Eldridge expressed a desire to ask a question.

Mr. Maynard and others called him to order.

The previous question was seconded.

The resolution was adopted.

PROMOTION OF COMMERCE.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, the bill to promote American commerce was postponed until Wednesday next, after the morning hour.

THE CIGAR TAX.

Mr. Griswold presented a remonstrance of the cigarmakers of Albany against an increase of the tax on cigars.

LAND GRANTS IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. Donnelly introduced a bill regulating the disposition of land grants already made for a railroad from Stillwater to St. Paul, Minn., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

INDIAN TREATY.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, communicating information in reference to the recent treaty for the Osage Indian lands in Kansas.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, the message was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with power to send for persons and papers.

THE TAP BILL.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

None but verbal amendments were made to sections from 97 to 102.

The 102d section, containing schedule B, stamp taxes having been reached, Mr. Blair, of Michigan, moved to strike out the first paragraph taxing agreements or contracts, and argued in support of the motion.

Mr. Schenck argued against it, and said he regarded it as a test question on stamp taxes.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Welker moved to exempt bills of exchange, &c., for less than $20 from stamp tax.

Mr. Allison argued against the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Stevens, of New-Hampshire, moved to amend the paragraph taxing assignments or transfers of mortgages, by making it a uniform tax of 25 cents.

After discussion the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Garfield, at 4:20 o'clock, moved that the Committee rise, that he might submit a motion to dispense with the evening session. He remarked that he was informed that a proposition was now being matured which, if perfected, would save very much time.

The Committe rose, and Mr. Garfield moved that the evening session be dispensed with, and the Committee continue its sessions till 5 o'clock.

Mr. Schenck argued the continuance of the session till 5:30 o'clock.

Mr. Garfield then insisted on the single motion that the evening session be dispensed with, and the motion was agreed to, 52 to 46.

Mr. Garfield then moved to go into Committee of the Whole, remarking that the Committee might continue in session as long as it chose. He had made the motion out of no hostility to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Benjamin moved an adjournment.

On a count by tellers the vote was 47 to 51.

Mr. Benjamin demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 50, nays 51. So the House refused to adjourn.

THE REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

On motion of Mr. Beaman, the Senate amendments to the bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House then, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned.

The Committee of the Whole had progressed in the bill as far as stamp taxes on passage tickets on page 150.

**The New Tax Bill.**

The following is the bill prepared by a subcommittee of the Committee of Ways and Means, to which it has been referred for consideration:

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the articles herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following specific duties, that is to say:

On all copper imports in the form of ore, 3 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper and all black or coarse copper, 4 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein. On old copper, fit only for remanufacture, 4 cents per pound. On all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs or in other forms, not manufactured or herein enumerated, 5 cents per pound.

On nickel, nickel oxide and alloy of nickel in copper, 40 cents per pound. On nickel matter or speiss, 30 cents per pound. On nickel, 40 per centum *ad valorem*. On aluminum and all its alloys, 50 per centum *ad valorem*. On albata or white metal, argentine, German silver and the like mixed metals, 40 per centum *ad valorem*.

On zinc or spelter, 2½ cents per pound; on zinc in sheets, 3½ cents a pound.

In addition to the rates now charged and collected on all descriptions and qualities of steel, there shall be charged and collected 1½ cents per pound, and on steel scraps 1 cent per pound: on iron or steel wire rope made of wire over No. 16 wire gauge in size, 6 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 16 and not less than No. 25, 7 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 25 wire gauge, 8 cents per pound; provided, that iron wire rope, galvanized, shall pay ¼ of one per cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates; and provided, that all iron wire covered with silk, cotton, or other material, shall pay 5 cents per pound in addition to the rates of duty herein imposed on iron wire not covered.

On all descriptions of iron, rolled, hammered, or made into shapes, whether in forms of T, L and H, and known as angle iron, or barrel or baling hoops, partially or wholly manufactured, or any forms or shapes of iron not provided for in the present tariff, excepting round, square and flat iron, and all descriptions of plate, sheet, polished and galvanized iron, a specific duty of 2¾ cents per pound, in lieu of the tax now imposed; and on all descriptions of iron thinner than No. 5 wire gauge, and on all rounds and squares less than 11-16 of an inch, round or square, and on all descriptions of sheet or plate iron thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, ¾ of a cent per pound, in addition to the present duties.

On galvanized and polished sheet iron of all descriptions, 3¾ cents per pound, in lieu of the duties now imposed.

On wrought iron, in nuts, bolts or rivets, other than screw bolts, not exceeding four inches in length, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions, 3½ cents per pound.

On sal soda, chrystals, and all crude carbonates of soda, 1 cent per pound.

On glassware, plain, mould and pressed, not cut, engraved or painted, 50 per centum *ad valorem*. On all unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, 3½ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, 2¾ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, 4 cents per pound; all above that 4¾ cents per pound.

On salt, in bulk, and on all rock salt and mineral salt, 24 cents per 100 pounds; on salt in bags and sacks, 30 cents per 100 pounds, but no return of duties shall be made on account of damage to sacks containing salt.

On all timber not otherwise herein provided for, squared or sided, 1 cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals, and other timber, of spruce, hemlock, whitewood, and basswood, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure; on all other varieties of sawed lumber, $10 per 1,000 feet, board measure; provided, that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side planed and finished, $1 per 1,000 feet; and if planed on one side, and tongued and grooved, $2 per 1,000 feet, and if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, $2 50 per 1,000 feet; on hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed, only 20 per centum *ad valorem;* on corkwood, 10 per centum *ad valorem:* on pickets and palings, $1 50 per 1,000 feet, board measure; on laths, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, superficial measure; on pine and cedar shingles, 50 cents per 1,000; on spruce shingles, 30 cents per 1,000; on pine clapboards, $2 50 per 1,000; on spruce clapboards, $1 50 per 1,000.

On wines of all kinds, excepting champagne or sparkling wines, imported in casks or bottles, containing not more than twenty per cent. of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon; on champagne or sparkling wines, imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $6 per dozen bottles, or $6 per two dozen bottles containing not more than one pint each; on brandies imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, containing not more than one quart each, per dozen bottles, $10; on all bottles a separate duty of 3 cents each shall be paid, whether containing wines, brandies or other spirituous liquors. Brandies may be imported in casks of any capacity containing not less than fifteen gallons.

On all brown or bleached linens, linen yard goods and jute yard goods, of every description, and by whatever name designated, 40 per centum *ad valorem*.

On cotton unmanufactured, on cotton webbing, tapes, galloons, bindings, gimps, trimmings and braids, not exceeding one inch in width, ½ cent per yard; exceeding one inch in width, ¼ cent per yard.

On felt druggets, felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the provisions of section two of the joint resolution approved March 26, 1867, respecting the importation of agricultural machinery free of duty, be and the same is hereby extended, and shall continue in force and effect for the further period of one year from the 30th day of May, 1868.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say, berries and nuts used in dying or composing dyes not otherwise herein provided for, but no such articles shall be classed as such that have undergone any manufactures. Barks, Peruvian, Lima, Calisaya, and all cinchona barks; bleaching powders, or chlorate of lime, firewood, guano, goat-skins, raw gutta-percha, crude, hemlock bark hides, cuttings, strips, tails, and like articles used as glue stock, india-rubber, crude india-rubber, milk of lac, crude and stick lac, logs and unmanufactured lumber, manures, masts and spars, undressed; nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre, oil cocoanut, palm oil, paper waste, or waste material of any kind intended only for the manufacture of paper; potash, crude or native; muriate of potassa, pearlash, crude sumac, sulphur, crude timber, round and not advanced by manufacturing, timber for ship-building, wood-ashes, wood-ash ley.

## LOUISIANA.

### Gen. Buchanan's Action in Regard to the Recent Elections—Crops and Labor—The Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 7, 1868.

You will have seen that the Commandant of this Military District has announced that the officers elected under the new Constitution shall not take office until the first Monday in November next, and that the Legislature shall not meet until the Constitution shall have been accepted by Congress. The Registration Committee appointed by the Convention have published a pronunciamiento fixing the 15th instant, as the date at which the State officers elect shall be sworn in, and the 22d instant as the date at which the Legislature shall meet.

There is a direct issue between the authority conferred by the Convention and that derived by the Commandant from Congress. The result may be a collision, unless some paramount order shall emanate from Gen. GRANT. The Military Commandant here will not permit the *coup d'état* proposed by the Registration Committee. Congress may in the meantime admit Louisiana under some order fixing the date for changing the *personnel* of office. It is scarcely necessary to make an argument on a proposition which must be settled in the manner indicated, and not by the courts. The Registration Committee is clearly in the wrong. The new Constitution is declared by act of Congress a provisional government, and the authority of any executive committee derived from the Convention is of the same nature. Being provisional, the military commandant can take the responsibility of modifying or repealing any provision or any commission derived from the Constitution. This order will be of course subject to the superior authority of Gen. GRANT or Congress. It is most probable that the Registration Committee have received some assurance from one or the other of these two powers, otherwise it could scarcely have made an issue which will so probably be decided against it.

THE GRANT AND COLFAX TICKET.

It could not be expected that there would be much sincere enthusiasm in this quarter in behalf of this ticket. The Conservatives feel no deep interest in the success of a military man, who declares he has no opinion that he will not submit to the vote of a majority. The declamatory epistle of Mr. COLFAX scarcely occasions more comment. Its denunciation of "the rebellion" is very safe, but it is not very definite. The idea of excluding the Anti-Republican vote is regarded as a dubious measure. The violent love of aliens shown by a gentleman who aided in forming the Know Nothing Party; the discreditable admission that the foreign soldiery saved the Union, and the general engagement to execute any act that the representative majority may decree, constitute a declaration of principles too vague to rely on. Without being a violent advocate of the one-man power, or of intrusting the destinies of a people to the discretion of an individual, one would prefer some clearer advice on the part of nominees as to the domestic and foreign policy of the Government. Such advice may be legitimately embodied in a message, but in these ambiguous and partisan letters of acceptance we have no indications of what we are to expect, or, indeed, of what would be best for us to do. There was probably no more ambiguous and non-committal platform and acceptance ever planned or penned. By consequence there is very little interest taken in the ticket. The Democratic Convention is looked forward to with more interest. Some of the Northern papers intimate a new platform accommodating itself better to modern issues, and relieving the country from the discussions of the past. Many of the Northern nominations to the Convention are men wholly inadequate to the task of preparing the South for its new destiny. The great need of the South is population and capital. Many of these politicians still dream of political remedies to be secured through the declarations of a party platform. It would be infinitely better that the opposition to extremism should be organized on the basis of existing issues. This would require a new name and new declaration of principles. Parties, like individuals, should sometimes go into liquidation and bankruptcy. It is too much to expect their friends to back and bear up an insolvent under the ruin which is impending.

CROPS AND LABOR.

The country Press is very much encouraged by the prospects. The cotton worm, which was a few weeks since predicted as inevitable, is now declared a mistake. In this county, where insect life is so abundant, one evil sometimes preys upon and destroys another; thus the New-Orleans *Times* announces the process by which the cotton worm has been, to some extent, headed off by his enemy, the red ant:

"The accounts from the country are exceedingly encouraging and favorable as to crops. The weather has been extraordinarily propitious to the growth of cotton, which never looked more promising. The rumor regarding the worms turns out to be unfounded. If there were indications of them, the recent and present drought has checked their prospects in embryo. Those efficient little avengers, the red ant, have done their duty during the dry season, waging remorseless war upon the young caterpillars and their eggs. They are, after all, the only efficient foe and antidote to this most desolating pest of the cotton country. They protect the green, young plant from the blight of the insidious and insatiate worm."

The reports are very favorable for the production of a good crop of grain, while vegetables and fruit are abundant. The laborers are working better, and the utmost confidence prevails between themselves and their employers. They are no longer afraid of being enslaved, and their employers are convinced that they are as docile as formerly and far more profitable. The freedmen do not look to Government to enrich them by confiscation, the mirage of the mules has slowly faded away and the freedmen accept the primeval lot, of food at the price of sweat, as one from which not even the proclamation and the ballot can exempt them. One of our city papers says:

"The laborers, too, have, in a great measure, realized the folly of looking to political quarters for relief. The best feeling seems to exist between the employers and the laborers. Speculating adventurers, irresponsible lessees, and carpet-baggers, are understood and properly estimated by them."

Everything is settling down in the South in a quiet and contented condition, from which not all the efforts of the political agitators can disturb it.

OUR THEATRES

have closed, except the Academy, at which the love of fun still exceeds the dread of heat. An adventurous troupe, under the auspices of Messrs. McCULLOUGH, are playing a short series of *parlorella* concerts at the Varieties, but neither love of praise nor curiosity to hear a new *prima donna* can draw audiences from the bar-rooms and balconies at this season. The papers this morning report a death by vomito, which has eluded the Quarantine or is a sporadic case. This will stampede many prudent persons who dread a repetition of last Summer's scenes and sufferings. It is, however, no indication of the epedemic.

W. M. B.

### Letter from Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi.

JACKSON, June 5, 1868.

*John D. Freeman, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, &c.:*

SIR: I have just received your note of this date, which informs me that you have announced my name as one of the speakers "at several mass meetings in support of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Mississippi." It is well known, I presume, that I regard the reconstruction measures, and everything that has been done under them, as not only absolutely void, but utterly subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and destructive of all the reserved rights of the States, as well as of the liberties of the people, I shall cheerfully, and to the best of my humble ability, discharge the duty assigned me. In doing so I but discharge what I believe to be a patriotic duty, and I hope all who have been appointed by the Committee will be equally prompt in responding to your call. This is no ordinary occasion; it is a contest in which the Consutution is to be put upon trial in opposition to a consolidated government, with all power concentrated in Congress, and it is hoped when this issue is presented, and the danger realized, none can hesitate—surely no patriot can.

Your obedient servant, W. L. SHARKEY.

## BOSTON.

### Meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters—Interesting Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 10, 1868.

The first meeting of the government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters was held in this city to-day, at the rooms of the Boston Board of Trade. The President of the Association, AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of this city, occupied the chair. There was a good attendance, every section of the country being represented. After calling the meeting to order, Mr. LAWRENCE welcomed the gentlemen who had come here from abroad, and then made an address in which he said that the creation of this organization was one of the necessities of the times. The growth of cotton manufactures had been so rapid and that interest was now so large that those interested specially in the trade could no longer refuse to be associated for protection against hostile legislation, and for the purpose of giving direction and reputation to its future development. In addition to this, the cotton growers have asked us to join with them to assist in raising up that immense interest to its former position. Such help is mutual, and cannot fail to become powerful and make its influence felt. The speaker then gave some interesting statistics connected with the cotton interest. The production of cotton cloth increased 75 per cent. between 1850 and 1860, making it in the latter year forty-six and one-third yards for each individual in the United States, or eleven yards more in 1860 than in 1850; and nearly as much as the whole annual consumption of domestic cotton goods of each person in 1830. There are now some 6,400,000 spindles, which cost $25 each, or $160,000,000. The capital employed to work them is $80,000,000 more, or $12 50 a spindle, and making in all $240,000,000, to say nothing of the capital invested in shops for making machinery, and for producing supplies, which is not less than $20,000,000. The entire amount invested in the production of cotton cloth is about $260,000,000 in all. Seven years ago we manufactured only one-seventh of the cotton produced in the United States; now we manufacture one-third. The 6,400,000 spindles which have been running during the months of December, January and February have consumed 16,000 bales of cotton of 450 pounds per week, or about 832,000 bales a year. This is higher than the average. For the want of the raw material a large number of factories have shut down. Scarcity and high prices would not have been known had the cotton growers been posted as to what the manufacturers have been doing, and they would not have sold half their crop for export before the middle of last January. The vitality of the cotton interest was next referred to. In 1851 the price of the raw material was 12 cents. It advanced to $1 90 in 1864, then fell to 40 cents in 1865, and to 15½ cents in 1867. This up and down looked threatening, and foretold disaster to all engaged in the business; yet the failures have been few. The profits of 1864 gave strength to withstand the losses afterward. The objects of the Association were, in conclusion, briefly referred to. To the manufacturer it can promise reliable information and protection against unjust claims and premature and unjust legislation. To the cotton growers the Association can promise an increased supply of capital, and of improved instrumentalities for cultivating and clearing their crop. The United States has a greater capability to produce good cotton than any other country, and it now remains for the Association to let this fact be known, which it will, as well as to demonstrate to the cotton growers that the markets of Europe can be regained, and that the heavy staple goods can be manufactured at the South and on the thoroughfares of the West cheaper than at the North.

At the conclusion of the President's address, the following persons were elected new members of the Association: Col. EDMUND HARRISON, of Alabama; L. D. BLACKSTONE, of Connecticut; and WILLIAM AMORY, E. P. BIGELOW, J. W. EDMONDS and GEORGE E. RICHARDSON, of Boston.

TARE IN COTTON.

The first business of the meeting was the subject of tare in cotton. Mr. GEORGE L. WARD, of Massachusetts, said that this subject deserved a good deal of attention. It was well known that no deduction is made for the rope and material used in bailing cotton. This will average about twenty-five pounds per bale. He urged action in regard to this matter.

Mr. RICHARD GARRED, of Pennsylvania, said that nothing else in this country was treated so carelessly as the putting up and transportation of cotton, and that if the matter was not regulated by some wise and just course, every bale of cotton would soon come to us loaded down with rope, bagging and dirt to the amount of 250 pounds. He urged action at the present time.

Mr. WARREN, of Massachusetts, made a motion that the whole subject be referred to a committee.

Mr. BARTLETT, of Texas, detailed the practice of baling in his State, which is now secured with iron bands. He thought it would be good policy to have a tariff adopted for the regulation of tare, and one that would be universal in its operation.

Mr. WARD spoke again on the subject, and thought tare should be deducted. He proposed that an agreement be entered into that after Sept. 1 no cotton should be contracted for unless a reasonable reduction for tare was made.

Mr. GARRED suggested that a lesson could be learned from the Japanese and Chinese in this matter. The original owner of cotton there can be detected by the planter's mark and place of residence, which are placed in the centre of every bale of Chinese cotton. He was opposed to fraud of every description, and hoped some measures would be taken to regulate tare in American cotton.

The subject was further discussed, and finally referred to a committee of three. The meeting then laid out some work to be acted upon, upon the report of committees, and adjourned until to-morrow.

VIGIL.

### The Ohio Congressmen—Chances of their Renomination.

"Agate" writes from Washington to the Cincinnati *Gazette* a letter reviewing the present condition of the Congressional Districts of Ohio, and stating in detail the probable results of the various Republican Nominating Conventions. We quote from his letter the following:

"When the present delegation was elected, it had behind it a majority of 42,696 on the State ticket. Last year this majority was cut down to 2,983. Sixteen of the district two years ago went Republican, and only three were even claimed by the Democracy, while Congress has just decided that in one of these cases (that of Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN) the claim was unjust. Last year twelve of the Congressional Districts (reckoning the votes on the State ticket in the respective counties) went Democratic, and only seven Republican, and nine Republican Congressmen from Ohio were told they had no constituencies.

In the Third District this year, Gen. SCHENCK is without opposition, so far as known here, for renomination. He is pursuing his usual course, however, in doing nothing whatever on the subject; and, except in the improbable event of the speedy adjournment of Congress, he is not going home to look after his chances at all. If VALLANDIGHAM, or any of his school should carry the nomination, (as they probably can if they wish,) there ought not to be the slightest doubt about SCHENCK's chances. If a War Democrat should be put up against him, the race would undoubtedly be a close one. No man in the House could now be less easily spared than its technical leader—the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

READER W. CLARKE, the present Representative of the Sixth District, has already been beaten before the Republican Nominating Convention by Hon. JOHN A. SMITH, of Hillsboro. Mr. SMITH is a lawyer by profession, has had experience years ago in the State Legislature, was originally a Whig, and for a time a rather moderate Republican, though now understood to be as Radical as anybody among the Republican leaders. He is a gentleman of wealth, social position, and recognized ability as a lawyer; and he is of that warm-hearted, hospitable disposition that insures many and warm friends.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of the Seventh District, authorizes the announcement that he will not be a candidate for reëlection; that he does not find it prudent to remain in Washington even during the present session, and that he will probably soon start for the North.

In the Tenth District JAMES M. ASHLEY, of course, is a candidate again. This is his fifth term. After the second, each succeeding one was to be his last; but, every time, some unforeseen circumstance induced him to forego his determination to retire from the contest. There seems little doubt that a similar result will attend his present deliberations. Some time ago he wrote a letter inquiring what the opinion of the gentleman to whom it was sent was, as to the wisdom or propriety of his being a candidate again; had it lithographed, and sent 150 copies of it to as many gentlemen in different localities through his district. The responses were generally favorable. His investerate opponent, WAITE, of Toledo, is not understood to be a candidate for the nomination this time. Gen. CHARLES W. HILL, (Adjutant-General under TODD,) A. M. PRATT, and Mr. BRYAN, of Williams County, are named.

JOHN A. BINGHAM, of the Sixteenth District, is now in his twelfth year in Congress; he has a national reputation; is recognized as one of the readiest debaters in the House; has been Chairman of two Boards of Managers in impeachment trials, (one for the trial of Jude HUMPHREYS, whom he convicted, and one for the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, whom he didn't,) and besides has held other important trusts in and out of Congress that show the esteem in which his party holds his abilities. He can hardly fail of renomination; but last year left an adverse majority of two and three hundred in his district, which he will have to overcome. There is no reasonable doubt that he can do it.

Judge SPALDING, of the Eighteenth District, is understood to be out of the contest—declining a renomination rather than be beaten in the struggle. His competitor of two years ago, R. C. PARSONS, has been thought till lately to have the inside track now; but within a week or two very serious opposition has developed itself, on account of his being the Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, an office within the gift of Chief Justice CHASE. JAMES MASON, of Cleveland, is said to be giving him the closest race. SAMUEL WILLIAMSON is understood to be another candidate, and from outside counties UPSON and A. C. DAVIS are said to be mentioned. As even last year there was between five and six thousand majority here, whoever gets the nomination may be pretty sure of the election.

Should after last Fall's election, Gen. GARFIELD, of the Nineteenth District, said to Senator WADE that the people of Ohio regretted to see a temporary reverse have the effect of withdrawing him from public life, and that as his name had been mentioned in connection with Congress, he (GARFIELD,) would at once give way if WADE would consent to run in the Nineteenth District. WADE expressed warm appreciation of the generous offer, but said nothing could induce him to accept it. After WADE's defeat at Chicago, GARFIELD renewed the offer and WADE again declined it. GARFIELD took a bold financial position here, at a time when everything seemed drifting to greenbacks and repudiation, and when our State Convention was encouraging if not indorsing the heresy. He declared at the time that he supposed he was hazarding his reëlection by it, but that his convictions were clear, and he would take the responsibility. Since then the National Convention has given the most complete indorsement to his views at Chicago, and his district is likely to do the same next Fall."

### New-Hampshire Delegates to the New-York Convention.

The delegates from New-Hampshire to the National Democratic Convention, on the 4th of July, were elected by Councilor Districts, on Tuesday, as follows:

District No. 1, (held at Epping.)—Anson S. Marshall, of Concord; A. R. Hatch, of Portsmouth. Substitutes—J. L. Foster, of Portsmouth; Gen. M. T. Donahue, of Concord.

District No. 2, (held at Alton.)—Col. George H. Pierce, of Dover; Isaac Adams, of Sandwich. Substitutes—Alexander H. Tilton, of Sanbornton; W. H. Farrar, of Great Falls.

District No. 3, (held at Manchester.)—James M. Campbell, of Manchester; John Proctor, of Andover. Substitutes—George W. Morrison, of Manchester; Col. John F. Marsh, of Nashua.

District No. 4, (held at Marlow.)—Cheshire County—Horatio Colony, of Keene. Substitute, David Buffum. Sullivan County—H. W. Parker, of Claremont. —Substitute, Col. Lindsey.

District No. 5, (held at Littleton.)—John G. Sinclair, of Bethlehem; E. D. Rand, of Lisbon. Substitutes—Henry Bingham, of Littleton; N. R. Perkins, of Jefferson.

The Conventions were very fully attended. No instructions were given to the delegates as to their vote upon the Presidential ticket.

### Ex-President Buchanan's Will.

The will of the late Ex-President BUCHANAN was filed in the Register's office at Lancaster, Penn., on Wednesday. The following are the bequests:

Two thousand dollars to the poor of Lancaster City, in addition to $4,000 previously donated; $1,000 to the Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, of which deceased was a member; $5,000 to ESTHER PARKER, housekeeper of the deceased—being in addition to $2,000 heretofore given her; $2,000 to MARTHA J. LANE, wife of JAMES B. LANE, deceased. PETER HILLIER, MARY SMITHGALL and LIZZIE STONER, servants, $100 each.

The books, plate, and furniture to Mrs. HARRIET L. JOHNSON, Rev. E. Y. BUCHANAN, and J. BUCHANAN HENRY, to be divided equally among them, allowing ESTHER PARKER $500 out of the amount. The balance of his estate, real and personal, is directed to be divided among his heirs as follows: One-fourth to Mrs. HARRIET L. JOHNSON, one-fourth to Rev. E. Y. BUCHANAN, neither of whom is to be charged with considerable advancements which have been made to them, and the balance to J. BUCHANAN HENRY, son of his niece, HARRIET B. LANE, and to the three sons of his nephew, JAMES B. LANE, deceased; MARY E. DURHAM, daughter of his sister MARY YATES, deceased; to MARIA B. WEAVER, JESSIE MAGAW, (formerly JESSIE WEAVER,) JAMES B. WEAVER, and JOHN B. WEAVER.

The testator states that "while feeling full confidence both in the integrity and business capacity of EDWARD E. JOHNSON, the husband of my niece, HARRIET LANE JOHNSON, I yet deem it prudent to secure to her a maintenance against the unforeseen contingencies of future years. For this purpose I appoint my hereafter-named executors, HIRAM B. SWARR and EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN, or the survivors of them, trustees of my estate, and direct them to retain in their hands, and invest and manage to the best advantage, 'free, and discharged from the debts and control of her said husband,' two-thirds (⅔) of the amount bequeathed her as my residuary legatee." The testator appoints Rev. EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN, his brother, and HIRAM B. SWARR, Esq., to be the executors of his last will and testament. The Wheatland property is given to HARRIET LANE JOHNSON, niece of the testator, for which she pays $12,000 out of her residuary share of the estate.

The will is dated at Wheatland, Jan. 27, 1866, and a codicil of the 9th of August, 1867, provides that WM. B. REED is to have $1,000 to pay the expenses and secure the publication of a biographical work of deceased; and to Mrs. MARY L. REED, wife of WM. B. REED, the deceased gives $5,000, a legacy for her separate use and benefit, as a compensation for the work Mr. WM. B. REED has undertaken to perform. All the deceased's private papers, correspondence, &c., are directed to be given to Mr. REED for this purpose.

The estate is estimated at $300,000.

The Macon (Ga.) *Journal & Messenger* says that abstractly considered, Mr. PENDLETON is probably first favorite with a large majority of the Southern people, but they cannot and they will not sacrifice the future on the altar of the past, to gratify that preference. They will go to New-York without a choice, except for the best man, and that man, to them, is the man who can win.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

#### Sale of the Church Site and Rectory—History of the Church—Its Rectors, Baptisms, Marriages and Communicants.

A movement has been in progress for some months to effect a sale of the site of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church and its rectory, situated at the corner of Washington and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, and within the past few days a bargain was concluded with Messrs. MCCUE, HUSTED & HUNTER, by which the ground will soon be conveyed to them for the sum of $90,000. Rumor has it that, when the church property shall have been removed, the Dime Savings Bank, now doing business on Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, will erect a magnificent and costly edifice on the site. It is also assumed that the property will be held for an offer from the United States Government, with a view to erecting a building for Post Office, Court House and Government offices generally; but whether there is any probability of either of these rumors being true it would, perhaps, be premature to assume. At all events, the church, which is a wooden edifice, will not be removed during the present year. We understand that it is the intention of the church authorities to locate in Butler-street, in the immediate region of Prospect Park—the growing "West End" of Brooklyn. St. John's Church was one of the earliest places of worship built under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States on Long Island. Its history, therefore, is fraught with considerable degree of interest to the citizens of Brooklyn, as well as to all who are in the habit of observing the rapid progress of population and real estate in that important part of the Metropolitan District of the State of New-York. Under these circumstances we give the note on the subject appended to the "Commemorative Discourse on the Completion of the Church of the Holy Trinity," by Rev. T. STAFFORD DROWNE, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, the information having been furnished by Rev. ALEXANDER BURGESS, D. D., the present accomplished and faithful Rector of St. John's.

HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

St. John's Church, on the corner of Washington and Johnson streets, was erected during the Summer of 1826. This parish owes its origin and maintenance, during many of its earlier years, to the foresight and liberality of its first Rector, Rev. EVAN M. JOHNSON. He was born at Newport R. I., on the 6th of June, 1792; was graduated at Brown University in 1812; took charge of St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., in 1814, and became Rector of this church in March, 1827. The edifice, built by Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, at his own expense, on his own land, and for several years generously appointed to the congregation free of cost, was first opened for Divine service on the 24th of September, 1826; and, for a few months, he was assisted in the services by Rev. JOHN A. HICKS. On Easter Day, 1827, there were nineteen communicants. The day following, Theodorius Hunt and Wm. Furman were elected Church Wardens, and EVAN MALBONE, Joseph N. Smith, Wm. A. Sale, Henry Dikeman, Isaac Odell, Gabriel Furman, John Taylor and Nathan B. Morse, Vestrymen. On the 10th of July, of the same year, the church was consecrated by Bishop HOBART. The attendance continuing to increase, it was considerably enlarged and improved in 1832, and purchased by the congregation. In 1835, Rev. JACOB W. DILLER became assistant minister, and in 1841, Rev. STEPHEN PATTERSON officiated in the same relation for a year, and was followed by Rev. CALEB S. HENRY, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of the City of New-York. A few years later, still further quite extensive repairs and improvements were made in the church, especially in the arrangements of the chancel. In July, 1847, Rev. Mr. JOHNSON withdrew, after the long period of over twenty years of faithful services, without remuneration, in order to establish a free mission church, St. Michael's, in a neighborhood destitute of all church privileges, where he gratuitously and successfully labored for the remainder of his days. He was succeeded in St. John's by Rev. SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, D. D., also a devoted pastor and liberal benefactor of the Parish, who, however, resigned on the 18th of November, 1850, having been elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the General Theological Seminary of New-York. Rev. N. A. OKESON, D. D., next filled the rectorship, entering upon his duties on the 1st of January, 1851, and witnessed a considerable increase in the numbers and strength of the congregation, but removed in October, 1852, and became the pastor of St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, Va. His successor was Rev. THOMAS T. GUION, D.D., who commenced his labors on the 1st of February, 1853, and remained in charge until his death, in the Autumn of 1862. In a memorial sermon preached by Rev. EDWARD JESSUP, in the church, on the 26th of October of that year, a few days after his lamented decease, the following deserved tribute was paid to his services here: "Let it be remembered to his lasting honor that what St. John's is now, it has been made by his faithful labors. Whatever improvement has taken place within the past ten years, whether in the size of the congregation, in the financial condition of the parish, or in the character of the edifice in which you worship, you owe it all, under God, to him. A dilapidated and uninviting church; a debt of about $6,000; an income so limited that it was regarded almost as a risk to offer him a salary of $1,000 a year—such was the condition of affairs which he was called to face when he assumed the rectorship ten years ago. At the end of two years, by a judicious arrangement of systematic offerings, the debt was entirely extinguished." Six years afterward, in 1861, "a plan was resolved upon for a renovation of the church, so extensive as to amount almost to a reëdification of the decayed and unsightly structure. He lived to see that plan fulfilled, together with the erection of a new chapel, at a total cost of about $12,000. For a few weeks only was he permitted to minister in this beautiful sanctuary, when unexpectedly he was smitten down." He was buried from the church on the 24th October, 1862, amid a large concourse of the clergy, and of his parishioners and friends. For a few months, until permanent arrangements could be made, Rev. GEO. W. NICHOLS took charge of the services, aided by Rev. HENRY A. SPAFARD, before and since an assistant minister of the parish. In June, 1863, Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., accepted a call to the vacant rectorate, visiting the Church once a month to administer the Holy Communion, until the 1st of October, when he removed to Brooklyn and took charge. Called to the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the General Seminary in 1865, he terminated his connection with the parish on the Feast of Epiphany, 1867, when Rev. ALEXANDER BURGESS, D. D., assumed charge. From 1826 to 1847, there were 1,346 baptisms, 587 marriages, and 499 communicants; from 1847 to October, 1863, there were 709 baptisms, 248 marriages, and about 900 communicants; and from the latter date to Jan. 1, 1868, there were 376 baptisms, 92 marriages, and 400 communicants enrolled, 418 being at present connected with the parish.

#### Home for Incurables.

The second anniversary of this institution, situated at West Farms, Westchester County, was celebrated at that place yesterday. At 3:30 P. M. a meeting of the Association, by which the Home is supported, was held, Mr. BENJ. N. FIELD, President, in the chair. The following Boards were elected unanimously:

*Board of Managers*—Hon. John T. Hoffman, Benj. H. Field, Martin E. Green, W. H. Guion, Henry H. Cammann, R. A. McCurdy, Wm. Watson, W. Alex. Smith, W. H. Appleton, Thos. H. Faile, H. F. Spaulding, R. J. Livingston, Rev. Dr. Quintard, Rev. W. Bodman, Frederick De Peyster, L.L. D.; Thomas Gallaudet, D. D.; W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D.; Hon. E. Haight, G. R. Jackson, John H. Pool, Hon. W. E. Curtis, Henry M. McLaren, J. D. Vermilye, Benj. B. Sherman.

*Board of Clerical Managers*—Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., D. C. L., Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., Rev. I. H. Tuttle, D. D., Rev. Heman Dyer, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., Rev. Henry Potter. D. D., Rev. E. W. Harris, D. D., Rev. Wm. T. Wilson, Rev. W. V. Morgan, D. D., Rev. Uriah T. Tracy, Rev. H. A. Gesner, Rev. Wm. T. Sabine.

At 4 P. M. the friends of the institution assembled in the Dutch Reformed Church, and after preliminary religious exercises, Rev. WASHINGTON RODMAN, Superintendent of the Home, read the annual report, which sets forth that the affairs of the Home are in a flourishing condition. The excellent objects for which it was founded are religiously carried out. Since it was established, in 1866, 54 patients have been taken care of there. There were remaining at the date of the last annual report 26; since then 28 have been added. Of the whole number 19 have died and 14 have been discharged, in some instances having recovered their health. There are remaining 28. A donation of $30,000 was received from CHAUNCEY and HENRY ROSE, who have given a million of dollars to charitable institutions retaining only enough to live on comfortably. From the executors of the late PETER LORILLARD $2,500 have been received. The receipts from other sources during the year were about $12,500, and the expenditures $11,900—leaving a balance in the treasury of $600. The institution is not in debt. It owns the Home property, worth about $10,000. The report gave details of the usefulness of the charity, and closed with an appeal for its liberal support.

Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., delivered an address, in which he sketched the brief history of the Home, relating how in Boston, three years ago, he was impressed with the idea that such an institution ought to be established, and how, with Mr. RODMAN and others, he had organized the Society for its support. At present it was in its infancy, but in fifteen or twenty years he hoped it would be a prominent dispenser of beneficence. He dwelt upon the immense value of such practical works as this, which were doing more to save the country from infidelity than anything else.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS next spoke of the great good already accomplished and to be accomplished by this establishment, and promised, so far as lay in his power, to give publicity to its objects and wants.

Rev. Mr. RODMAN read CHARLES DICKENS' admirable address before the Royal Hospital for Incurables at London, and then the exercises were closed with a benediction. All present were invited to inspect the Home and partake of a collation bountifully provided for them there. They did so and found both all that could be desired. The building is neatly kept and is sufficiently commodious for those at present cared for there, but increased accommodations will be needed for a larger number of patients. No more worthy charity appeals to our citizens. If there is any class entitled to the warm sympathy of their fellow men, it is those unfortunates afflicted with diseases from which they know it is impossible for them to recover.

#### Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. HARTMAN in the chair.

A resolution to provide a prize of the value of $250 for presentation to the American Marksman's Association, was laid over.

The Board then took a recess until 2 P. M., and on reassembling the ordinance from the other Board, approving of a portion of the Tax Levy, was taken up.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS said it was a mere farce to bring the Tax Levy before the Common Council. Whether they approved it or not, and many of them strongly disapproved it, it would go into effect in twenty days. The Legislature had cut down the appropriation for wharves from $500,000 to $300,000, and had increased many items for which there was no need whatever. Our wharves, he said, are in a most miserable condition. He had been for three years talking on this subject, and he found that now things were worse than when he commenced. The powers of the Common Council were gradually being taken away. There is not a cent available, said Mr. ROBERTS, to celebrate the 4th of July with, and if the President were to die to-morrow, we could not find funds wherewith to bury him decently. He was sorry to observe that some newspapers that were loudest in their denunciations of the Common Council figured in this atrocious TAX LEVY for very large sums.

The Board, after transacting some routine business, adjourned to Monday next.

#### A Singular Request.

Yesterday morning Mayor HOFFMAN received the following letter:

SOUTHAMPTON Co., Va., May the 17, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Mr. President Congagtion, I requass with this if you be so plas to have a Compossishan of the plas form of the United States prienied and sent to Southampton Co. to the Collared people for we are on a hunt of this measters and we wish to hear something of it, and we want it in large letters. I will send the example. Send it Wakefield Stayishon on the Norfolk an Petersburg Rail Road and if you send me this one send me word what you charge for that an I will pay you for it. Send the money the next leters. I will take a papers how an then.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

an ELIZA WILLIAMS, written by JAMES P. TAYLOR—send it to him from New-York. I want it very plain so that we can understand. Send me your charge.

JAMES P. TAYLOR, Collared man.

Postmarked Vicksville, Va., June 2, 1868, and directed New-York, Mr. Priesdent, in haist.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ASSAULT BY A DENTIST.—An investigation was held by Coroner KEENAN yesterday in the case of ALFRED H. BLONDIN, a dentist, who stands charged with having committed an aggravated assault on Mrs. MARY E. MARSHALL, of No. 128 Sixth-avenue, she being pregnant at the time, the result of which assault was the premature delivery of a still-born child. JOSEPH MARSHALL testified that on the 10th ult. his wife went down stairs to close a door on the second floor of their residence as above, when Mr. BLONDIN, from whom they rented their apartments, and who has an office on the premises, insisted that the door should remain open. A quarrel ensued, whereupon MARSHALL went to the assistance of his wife, and was knocked down a flight of stairs by BLONDIN. The latter then assaulted Mrs. MARSHALL, striking her in the face, knocking out several of her teeth, and kicking her in the abdomen. It was also stated that BLONDIN had previously assaulted Mrs. MARSHALL. BLONDIN was arrested soon after the occurrence, and convicted of assault and battery. He was sentenced to sixty days' confinement in the City Prison, and to pay a fine of $50, which sentence he is at present serving out. Dr. B. M. KENNEY, of No. 138 West Tenth-street, testified that he attended Mrs. MARSHALL during her illness. She was delivered of a still-born child of about five months' growth, and the premature delivery was occasioned by the violence to which she had been subjected. On the above evidence the jury rendered a verdict against BLONDIN, and Coroner KEENAN committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The accused is 31 years of age, a native of London, C. W., and lives at No. 217 Bleecker-street. He does not deny having committed the assault, but claims that he merely acted in self-defence, as Mr. and Mrs. MARSHALL both attacked him.

THE PANEL GAME AGAIN.—Wednesday evening WILLIAM JACKSON, of Rockport, Me., ventured into the street with $167 pinned in an inside pocket of his vest. In Grand-street he encountered MARY ANN ALLEN, *alias* "Pluff," and after a short conversation accompanied her to her room, at No. 96 Grand-street. Here he removed his clothes, placing them on a chair in the centre of the room. Shortly afterward, hearing a noise in the room, he endeavored to get up, but was prevented by MARY. Finally making his exit from the house, he discovered that he had been robbed of $130, and therefore caused MARY's arrest by Officer O'BRIEN, of the Eighth Precinct. She declared herself a seamstress, and innocent of all knowledge of the crime, but she was committed by Justice DODGE to answer a charge of grand larceny at the General Sessions. This action was not taken until after a cross-examination of the complainant by Judge DURENBURY, the prisoner's counsel, wherein it appeared that JACKSON had given an assumed name, and is a mariner. His story of the robbery was not contradicted in any way whatever, but was given with more detail and positiveness than in the complaint itself.

SALE OF WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—The sale of the Classon Point property, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., yesterday, was not largely attended, in consequence probably of the storm. The following lots were disposed of, and the sale of the remainder of the property was then postponed until the 26th inst.: Lot No. 1, 2 50-100 acres, G. PONSOTT, $900 per acre; lot No. 2, 4 63-100 acres, MARKS & BROTHER, $525 per acre; lot No. 3. 6 07-100 acres, MARKS & BROTHER, $630 per acre; lot No. 4, 6 15-100, acres, MARKS & BROTHER, $360 per acre; lot No. 5, 1 51-100 acres, T. A. GARDNER, $560 per acre; lot No. 6, 2 41-100 acres, J. A. TOWERS, $650 per acre; lot No. 7, 4 75-100 acres, MARKS & BROTHER, $300 per acre; lot No. 8, 15 10-100 acres, G. PONSOT, $375 per acre; lot No. 9, 16 24-100 acres, E. LOGAN, $223 per acre; lot No. 10, 7 93 100 acres, E. LOGAN, $110 per acre; lot No. 11, 4 80-100 acres, R. TAUREY, $240 per acre; lot No. 12, 9 10-100 acres, E. LOGAN, $200 per acre; lot No. 13, 6 41-100 acres, W. B. LOCKWOOD, $375 per acre; lot No. 14, 12 87-100 acres, E. LOGAN, $700 per acre.

REVIVAL OF THE GARROTE.—Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, JOHN HOLLAND, an *attaché* of the ship *Star of the West*, lying at Pier No. 46 East River, was on his way to the vessel, and when in Cherry-street, near Rutgers, he was suddenly attacked from behind. One of his assailant's threw his arm around HOLLAND's neck, choking him to the verge of powerlessness, and at the same time another of the attacking party made a vigorous assault on his watch, endeavoring to pull it from his pocket. HOLLAND managed to draw his revolver and fire a shot, which had the effect of frightening off the foot-pads. Accompanied by Officer WILD, of the Seventh Precinct, who came up at the moment, he then pursued and succeeded in capturing two of the fugitives, who gave the names of THOMAS RADLEY and EDWARD KANE. They were arraigned yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, and were committed for trial at the General Sessions.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday, CORNELIUS DONAHUE submitted a claim of $5,000 against the City for damages for the loss of his son, a small boy, who was drowned by falling off an embankment between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth street, near Third-avenue late one night in August, 1866. It appeared from the evidence that an excavation had been made there by order of the City authorities to drain a sewer, and at the time the accident occurred it was full of water. Mr. DREW for the Corporation cited authorities to show that the City was not liable for the accident, and the decision was reserved. Some additional testimony was taken relative to the claim of the Atlantic Steamship Company previously noticed, after which the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

STRAWBERRY CHURCH FESTIVAL.—A very agreeable festival and concert was given last night at Trinity M. E. Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the benefit of the Sunday School of the Church, which numbers 200 children. The occasion opened with a prayer by Rev. CYRUS FOSS, the Pastor, and a series of duetts, solos, concerted pieces and recitations followed, by young members of the congregation or outside amateurs. The recitations were one of JEAN INGELOW's "High Tide," by a young lady. In the school-room below, where the audience adjourned for strawberry eating, a tent of flags was erected, in which flowers were sold.

A FAMILY DIFF

The case was tried before a jury, which found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant moved for a new trial.

NELSON, C. J.—The plaintiff deposited with the United States Express Company, in this City, a package of $10,000, addressed to C. E. E. Blakesley, Central City, Colorado, and took a receipt for the same, to be delivered at nearest point of destination reached by the Company only, which was Atchison, Kansas, where a line of stages commenced, called Holliday's Overland Stage Line, received it, to be carried thence to its place of destination. The stage, while on its route, was attacked by the Indians on the 7th of January, 1865, at Julesburg Stage Station, where there was a military post, and the stage was plundered, including the package of $10,000. We have no doubt the suit is properly brought against the defendant, as owner of the line of stages from Atchison, Kansas, as the contract of the United States Express Company was discharged on the safe delivery of the package to the defendant's line, and they were no longer responsible according to its terms. On the receipt of the package by the defendant's line, a contract was implied on behalf of its owner, the plaintiff, to carry it to its place of delivery. We do not perceive, in the case, the terms or conditions upon which the defendant engaged to carry express matter on his line; but the Court held that the carrier was not responsible for loss or damages by the public enemy, and that the Indians were to be regarded as such, and put the case to the jury upon the question whether the express agent, who had special charge of the express matter, and accompanied it, had exercised the proper care and diligence in the protection of it immediately before, and at the time of the attack by the party of Indians upon the stage. There was much evidence tending to show that he had not obeyed the instructions or advice given him by the commander of the military post at Julesburg, in advance of the attack, and when it was threatened, and, that if he had, the property might have been placed in a situation where it would have been safe, and even would have been within the protection of the post. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and we are not inclined to disturb it.

New trial denied.

TOWAGE—NEGLIGENCE OF TOW-BOAT—COAST PILOT.

*Edward Robinson et al.* vs. *The Steam-tug Wm. H. Webb; Haggerty* vs. *The Ship Shooting Star.* These were cross-actions which were heard and decided together. NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in the first case against the steam-tug *Webb* for breach of contract of towage, having engaged to tow the steamship *Shooting Star* from Portsmouth, N. H., around to the port of New-York. The steamship was stranded on Tuckernock Shoals, in the Vineyard Sound, about 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 23d of March, 1859, by the tug on her passage to New-York, in consequence of the pilot having mistaken his true course, and the lights which were on the route. The deviation was too great to be attributable to accident, or the prevalence of a fog which existed at the time of the disaster. A skillful and attentive pilot would have discovered the error before it occurred, or, if the weather was such as might have led to it, the vessels should have come to anchor, and an examination made so that their true position could have been ascertained.

The main ground relied on to exonerate the tug from responsibility is, that the coasting pilot who had charge of the navigation was employed and paid by the owners of the *Shooting Star*, and hence they were responsible for the negligence or want of skill that led to the disaster, and not the owners of the tug.

We agree, however, with the Court below, that this position is not supported by the proofs. The contract was in writing, and the master of the tug thereby stipulated "to tow the ship from Portsmouth to New-York, and furnish coast pilot, for $625, and also furnish my (his) own hawser free of charge, to be at Portsmouth to proceed on Monday." This was under date of March 19, 1859. Nor are we satisfied on the proofs that the master of the tug had no authority to employ the coast pilot, which was made a point in the defence. We think the decree below must be affirmed.

The cross-suit was brought by the owners of the tug to recover for the services rendered, and, offered to be rendered after the *Shooting Star* was got off the shoals, and temporarily repaired; and, also, for the value of the tug's hawser, which had been used in relieving the ship. A decree was rendered for the libelants for the sum of $1,355 95. There may be some question as to the allowance for the services rendered, but we are not inclined to disturb the decree as entered. Decree below affirmed.

For the ship, Mr. Lord; for the tug, Mr. Jones and Mr. Van Santvoord.

ARREST DISCHARGED.

*John Graham* vs. *Antonio Millan.*—This was one of a series of suits which have arisen out of a transaction between this plaintiff and this defendant, together with one Gregorio Dominguez, as to the purchase of a monitor for the Government of Peru, in which the plaintiff claims to have been deceived by misrepresentations on the part of the defendant.

Another of the cases was heard before Judge Blatchford in the District Court, on a motion to discharge Dominguez from arrest, which was denied. In this suit a similar motion was made in behalf of Millan. Judge NELSON ordered him to be discharged on giving common bail. No opinion was delivered.

For plaintiff, Torrence and Pitein; for defendant, Doolittle, Davis and Shipman.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

INTERNAL REVENUE CASE.

*The United States* vs. *Eaton L. Watson et al., Indicted for Illegally Removing Whisky from a Distillery.*—In this case a jury was sworn on the 10th, and the trial was to have been proceeded with yesterday, but the Government not being ready, the case was adjourned to Friday, the 19th inst., retaining the same jury.

No cases being ready for trial, the jury was discharged until to-day at 11 o'clock.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST ON COMMON BAIL.

*John Graham* vs. *Gregorio Dominguez.*—In this matter argument was heard on a motion to discharge the defendant on common bail last month and the motion denied.

The motion is again made, grounded on the decision of Judge Nelson, in the matter of Graham vs. Millan, where the defendant is discharged on common bail. It is claimed by the defendant that the facts in the case decided by Judge Nelson are substantially the same as the case on hearing.

Ex-Judge Porter argued in favor of the motion, and C. A. Seward, Esq., in opposition.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

## SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 11.

*By Judge Ingraham.*

THE POLICE AND FREE CONCERT SALOONS.

*Augustus Batch* vs. *The Police Commissioners and Superintendent Kennedy—David T. Mack* vs. *The Same.*—The plaintiff (Mack) keeps a saloon on Broadway, known as "Dew Drop In;" the other plaintiff is proprietor of a place of the same character, on the same thoroughfare, which goes by the name of "Palace Garden." About the 27th of April last Superintendent Kennedy, having had numerous complaints made to him that persons, mostly strangers, unacquainted with the ways of the City, had been robbed and otherwise swindled in these places, issued an order to Capt. Garland, of the Precinct in which these premises are situated, directing him to station an officer at the door of each saloon, for the purpose of warning those about to enter that these saloons were bad places, especially for strangers.

These actions are commenced by the plaintiffs against the Police authorities, for the purpose of obtaining injunctions restraining the Superintendent and Commissioners from thus posting patrolmen in front of their premises, or in any way interfering with their business, unless they (the officers) find the places disorderly, or unless there is some breach of the peace therein. The motions for injunctions were argued to-day, and decision reserved.

For the plaintiffs, James M. Smith and Mr. Hanes; for the Police Commissioners, Mr. H. W. Bookstaver.

## SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Before Judge Barbour.*

INTERESTING DECISION IN PRACTICE.

*Henry Heines* vs. *John Green.*—BARBOUR, J.—The plaintiff having obtained a verdict for six cents damages in an action for slander, claims that he is entitled to a judgment for $28 disbursements in addition to the six cents costs given to him by the statute. The first section "of the costs in civil actions," (Code sec. 303,) enacts that "all statutes establishing or regulating the costs or fees of attorneys, solicitors and counsel in civil actions, * * are repealed. * * But there may be allowed to the prevailing party, upon the judgment, certain sums, by way of indemnity, for his expenses in the action; which allowances are in this act termed costs." The next section declares, (subd. 4,) that in an action for slander, if the plaintiff recover less than fifty dollars damages, he shall recover no more costs than damages; and that when several actions shall be brought upon one bond, &c., no costs other than disbursements shall be allowed to the plaintiff, &c. (Subd. 5.) Read thus far, the Code seems to assume that the party succeeding is to have an allowance of costs as an indemnity not only for the fees of his attorney, &c., but for all the expenses he has incurred, and that those disbursements constitute a portion of such costs. But section 307 commences thus: "When allowed, costs shall be as follows:" and then goes on to declare, in seven subdivisions, what such costs shall be, and neither of those subdivisions includes disbursements. The 308th, 309th and 310th sections provide for extra allowances, not including disbursements, and for interest, to be added to the costs. Section 311 directs that the clerk "shall insert in the entry of judgment the sum of the allowance for costs, the necessary disbursements, including, &c. * * A copy of the items of the costs and disbursements shall be served, &c. [*Note*—The word "and," between "costs" and "the necessary disbursements," which was in the earlier editions, is omitted in the later ones, owing, doubtless, to a clerical error. The sense, however, is not changed.] The entire omission of the word disbursements in sections 307-8-9 and 10, and the direction given to the Clerk in section 311 to insert in the judgment not only costs but disbursements, as distinct and separate matters, appear to me to be inconsistent with the proposition that the disbursements of a party constitute a portion of the costs of the action, notwithstanding the provisions contained in sections 303-4, above adverted to; and the conclusion necessarily follows in my opinion that the plaintiff here is entitled to have the amount of his disbursements inserted in the judgment as well as his six cents costs. There are early decisions in the Supreme Court which appear at variance with this opinion, (see Keating vs. Anthony & Co., Rep., N. S. 233; Belding vs. Conkling, 4 How, R., 196 et al.,) and it was suggested upon argument that the General Term of this Court had determined a like question in favor of the defendant. If the latter decision has really been made it is, as a matter of course, authoritative and binding, and must be considered as settling the practice; but I have not been able to find such case, and must, therefore, assume that the counsel is in error.

Mr. Reavy for defendant.

## SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 11.

*Before Presiding Justice Barnard and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.*

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION—ITS CONCLUSION IN THE COURTS.

*The People &c.,* vs. *The Erie Railway Company; Richard Schell et al.* vs. *The Same, and John Bloodgood et al.* vs. *The Same.*—These cases were reached and regularly called on the calendar of this Court to-day. They are appeals from the several orders which have been made at Special Term in the cases above entitled.

Mr. Field asked to have an order of dismissal or of discontinuance entered. He thought there was no utility in arguing these cases at length.

Mr. Charles A. Rapello and Mr. Charles O'Conor objected to a dismissal, on the ground that the cases might be brought up again for argument if counsel saw fit to give notice. After considerable hesitation, the Court directed an order to be entered affirming the judgment of the Court below by default. As to these cases, this is the last the public will ever hear of them in court.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN M'CHESNEY.

*(Before the same Judges.)*

*Margaret Welsh, plaintiff in error,* vs. *The People of the State of New York, defendants in error.*—On the evening of Oct. 19, 1867, in Canal-street, between Broadway and Mercer, Margaret Welsh, a street-walker, and of course a woman of disreputable character, without a moment's warning, plunged a dagger into the breast of Policeman Robert S. McChesney. The evidence tended to show that McChesney was in the discharge of his duty at the time. He was endeavoring to arrest her for disorderly conduct. He lived but a short time after the fatal stab was given. Margaret was indicted for murder in the first degree. Her trial commenced on the 20th of December, 1867, and was continued for three days. The jury found her guilty of murder in the second degree, and Recorder Hackett sentenced her to the States Prison for the term of her natural life. The case is now taken by writ of error to this Court, mainly on exceptions taken by the prisoner's counsel at the trial. The argument was commenced shortly before the hour of adjournment, and will be resumed at the opening of the Court on Friday morning.

For the prisoner, John D. Townsend, Esq.; for the people, District-Attorney Hall.

## SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 11.

*Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.*

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

*Rebecca Davis* vs. *Wm. Hughes.*—This was an action for damages, for an assault with attempt to ravish, alleged to have been committed by defendant upon plaintiff in her room, on the evening of the 4th of December last. It appeared from the evidence that plaintiff was living at the time in the family of a widower named Thos. Davis as his housekeeper or mistress, and that the sons of Davis, of whom he had three, were anxious to get rid of her, fearing that their father intended to marry her. Defendant, being a friend of the family, concocted a plot to prevent the marriage, by making it appear to Davis that his mistress was not true to him. In the execution of this plot, plaintiff alleges that she was assaulted and ravished by defendant, an allegation which he denies *in toto*. Plaintiff's previous character was shown to have been anything but chaste. The case is still on.

C. Shaffer for plaintiff, Douglas Campbell for defendant.

In the case of John Growenthal vs. Frederick Bredt et al., reported yesterday, the jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for defendants.

## MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 11.

*Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES A DELIVERY—ACTION AGAINST A PUBLIC CARTMAN FOR LOSS OF GOODS DURING TRANSIT.

*Sarah Wood* vs. *Samuel Brown.*—The plaintiff employed the defendant, a public cartman, to carry a load of furniture and wearing apparel from Third-street, New-York, to Williamsburg, on the 18th of March last, for which he was paid $9. The plaintiff and her daughter testified that a bag containing several dresses, &c., were delivered to the defendant, and that they saw him place it upon his cart, and that it was not delivered. The value was established at $100.

The defendant and a boy testified that they did not see the bag, and that all the articles he received were delivered upon the sidewalk in front of the house in Williamsburg. On cross-examination neither the defendant nor his witness would swear that a bag was not delivered, and that it was not placed upon the cart. Counsel for plaintiff requested the Court to charge the jury that in order to constitute a delivery, the articles should have been placed within the building. The Court refused. The jury retired and in five minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Alex. H. Reavey, for plaintiff; D. McAdam, for defendant.

## DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 11.

*By Judge Ingraham.*

Frost, &c., *vs.* Vogt; exceptions settled.

Schoreck *vs.* Schoreck; motion granted for $10 per week and $50 counsel fee.

Morton *vs.* Sullivan et al.; motion for a receiver granted.

East River Bank *vs.* Carpenter et al.; motion denied, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs of the motion.

John J. Rafter *vs.* Bodine et al.; motion granted.

Johnston *vs.* Dickey; motion granted.

Washington Insurance Company *vs.* Stewart et al.; motion granted.

Hoffenbach *vs.* Wolf et al.; motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew on payment of costs.

Hickscher, Jr., et al. *vs.* A. R. Bass; motion granted on payment of costs of default and motion; judgment and levy to stand as security.

Kelly *vs.* Eastman; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Claflin *vs.* Mandell et al.; memoranda for counsel.

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Before Recorder Hackett.*

Six cases engaged the attention of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, three of which were disposed of by jury trials.

TRIALS.

Louisa Brady, a "street-walker," and John Cassidy, her paramour, were charged with stealing $290 in greenbacks from an ex-United States sailor, named Joseph Watson. The complainant swore that on the night of the 4th inst. he met Louisa in the street and accompanied her to her apartments in the house No. 28 Rose-st. The other prisoner was in the room when they entered it, but retired immediately to one adjoining, and in the night robbed the stranger by means of the "panel" game. The jury convicted the accused, and they were sentenced to serve for five years each in State Prison.

Stephen Kenny and Mark Gorham were arraigned for stealing several chests of tea worth about $300 from the canal boat *Johnnie E. Davis*, lying at Pier No. 7 East River, on the night of the 28th of April. The thieves were traced by means of information volunteered by the innocent cartman who removed the stolen property to the store in Brooklyn. The jury found them "guilty," and they were sentenced to State Prison for four years each.

Ida Reed, a youthful female of frail character, was accused of having stolen three silk dresses and as many cloaks, valued at $1,017, from her landlady, Caroline Marberry, of Greene-street. The case was clearly proven against the girl, but the jury acquitted her, probably from prejudice against the complainant. Ida was thereupon discharged, amid considerable applause on the part of the spectators.

PLEAS.

John Curham, a young "farmer," belonging in the vicinity of Astoria, L. I., pleaded guilty of an attempt to pick the pocket of Mr. Valentine Obenaner, of No. 116 Delancey-street, while both the parties were riding uptownward on a Second-avenue railroad car, recently. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Joseph Muller, a cartman, pleaded guilty of stealing two coils of rope, worth $100, from his employers, a manufacturing establishment at Bushwick, L. I. The property was intrusted with the prisoner, to be delivered in this city, but instead of following directions he sold the rope and pocketed the money. He was also remanded.

Mary Wilson pleaded guilty of stealing a piece of valuable cloth from the Broadway store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, on the 26th ult., while pretending to select some goods for purchase. She was remanded.

The Court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

## COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

*Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.*

Twenty cases of assault and battery, fifteen of petit larceny, three of malicious mischief, three of keeping disorderly houses, one of cruelty to animals and one of assault with intent to rob were disposed of at the session of yesterday. All of these forty-three arraignments were for the most trivial offences, but

A PLEASANT INCIDENT

was afforded by the case of Calvin Beck, charged with cruelty to a horse. It will be remembered that for some time past the Court of Special Sessions has declined to take cognizance of cases of cruelty to animals, and that, as a consequence, this class of offenders have gone unwhipt of justice. In the case of Beck, however, the Court resumed its abdicated functions and adjudicated upon it, finding that the complaint was fatally defective and must be dismissed. This action, however, affords the pleasant inference that the prosecutions of Mr. Bergh will again have a judicial investigation, and such cases as that of the Eldridge-street butchers, reported a few days since, meet with speedy trial and prompt punishment when deserved.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 11, 1868.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C... | 116¾ | 200 Union Nav. Co..... | 24 |
| 70,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62........ | 112¼ | 100 Adams Ex........ | 57¾ |
| 500 do........ | 112¼ | 100 N. Y. Cen........ | 134¾ |
| 1,500 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65........ | 110¾ | 100 do........b5 | 134¾ |
| 11,000 U.S. 5-20s, C.'65, New........ | 112¾ | 100 do........2d call | 134½ |
| 500 U. S. 5s. 10-40s., C........ | 105¾ | 50 Erie R. P........ | 75½ |
| 120,000 do........ | 105¾ | 300 Reading R........ | 93¾ |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x-c | 73¾ | 100 do........2d call | 94½ |
| 3,000 do........ | 73¾ | 200 Mich. S. & N. I..... | 89¾ |
| 10,000 Vir. St. 6's..x-c | 55¾ | 100 do........ | 89½ |
| 5,000 N. Car. State 6s. new........ | 67 | 50 do........ | 89½ |
| 1,000 M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue........ | 92¾ | 200 Cleve. & Pitts........ | 87 |
| 50,000 Mo. S. 6s,.2d call | 93¾ | 200 C. & N. W. R........ | 69½ |
| 10,000 Erie 3d M........ | 97 | 100 Clev. & Tol........ | 108¾ |
| 1,200 Buff..N.Y.&E.1st | 94 | 50 C. C. Cin.& Ind.R | 91¾ |
| 1,000 Mich. S. S. F. B. | 100¼ | 150 Chic. & R.I........ | 103¾ |
| 5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.. | 95 | 100 do........ | 103¾ |
| 1,000 Mil. & St. P..2d m | 90 | 100 do........ | 103¾ |
| 1,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st. | 94½ | 100 do........2d call | 103¾ |
| 1,000 Peninsula 1st M. | 90 | 100 Mil. & St. P........ | 63 |
| 20 Bank of N. Amer.. | 111 | 700 do........ | 63¾ |
| 100 Bank of Commerce | 130 | 60 Mil. & St.P. Pf........ | 77½ |
| 200 Pacific Mail........ | 96½ | 700 do........ | 77¼ |
| 100 do........ | 96 | 50 do........2d call | 77½ |
| 100 do..2d call s10 | 95¾ | 100 T., W. & W........ | 49 |
| | | 100 do........ | 48¾ |
| | | 25 New-Jersey C R... | 123 |
| | | 12 P., F. W. & C........ | 111½ |
| | | 200 do........2d call | 111¼ |
| | | 100 Ohio & M. R........ | 29¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $11,500 U. S.6s, 5-20s,C. '62........ | 112⅛ | 78 Pacific Mail........ | 96¾ |
| 1,500 U. S.6s, 5-20s, C., '64........ | 110 | 100 do........ | 96 |
| 20,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65........ | 110⅛ | 100 Cum. Coal Pf........ | 34 |
| 70,000 U. S. 5-20s,C.,'65, New........ | 112⅝ | 100 West. U. Tel........ | 38⅛ |
| 150,000 U. S.6s, 5-20s,C. '67........ | 112⅝ | 100 do........ | 38¼ |
| 20,000 do........ | 112¾ | 400 do........ | 38¼ |
| 110,000 do........ | 112⅝ | 100 Quick. Min........ | 26⅝ |
| 57,500 U. S. 5s 10-40s C........ | 105⅞ | 100 Adams Ex........ | 57 |
| 111,500 Treas. N. 7 3-10, 2d Ser........ | 109⅛ | 500 N. Y. Cent........ | 134⅞ |
| 5,000 Tenn. 6s. new.... | 72¼ | 700 do........ | 135 |
| 10,000 do........ | 72¾ | 200 Erie R........ | 70⅛ |
| 50,000 Vir. 6s..x-c........ | 55⅞ | 200 Harlem R........ | 127 |
| 10,000 do........ | 56 | 200 Reading R........ | 95¼ |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s. New | 54⅞ | 500 do........b5 | 95⅜ |
| 7,000 do........ | 55 | 200 do........ | 95 |
| 10,000 N. Car 6s.....x c | 68¼ | 100 do........ | 95½ |
| 1,000 Missouri 6s........ | 93¾ | 100 Hud. R.R........ | 141⅛ |
| 1,000 do........ | 93¾ | 100 do........ | 141¼ |
| 14 Fourth National... | 109⅛ | 100 Chi. & N. W. R........ | 69⅛ |
| 28 B. & B. Assoc'tion. | 113 | 200 Chi. & N. W. Pf........ | 81⅛ |
| | | 100 Chic. & R.I.R........ | 103⅜ |
| | | 100 M. & St. P........ | 65½ |
| | | 100 do........s60 | 65¼ |
| | | 200 do........ | 65¼ |
| | | 100 Mil. & St. P Pf........ | 78¾ |
| | | 20 P., F. W. & C........ | 111 |
| | | 100 Ohio & Miss. R........ | 29¾ |
| | | 12 New-Jersey C R... | 123 |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 Amer. Ex........ | 54 | 1500 Reading R........ | 93⅞ |
| 200 Quick. Min........ | 26¾ | 500 Tol. W. & W........ | 49 |
| 100 do........ | 26⅝ | 100 Mil. & St. P........ | 63 |
| 300 do........ | 26¾ | 800 O. & Miss. R........ | 29⅛ |
| 100 do........c | 26¾ | 800 M. S. & N. I........ | 89⅞ |
| 300 N. Y. Cen. R........ | 134¾ | 400 Cleve. & Pitts........ | 87⅞ |
| 500 do........ | 134¾ | 400 do........ | 87¼ |
| 100 Erie R........ | 70 | 200 Clev. & Tol........ | 108⅝ |
| 100 Erie R. P........ | 75½ | 200 Chi. R. I. & P........ | 103¼ |
| 100 do........ | 75½ | 100 do........b30 | 103⅜ |
| 10 B. & B. Assoc'tion. | 114½ | 100 do........c | 103¼ |
| 20 do........ | 114¾ | 400 Chi. & N. W. Pf........ | 81¼ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Pacific Mail........ | 95⅞ | 20 B. & B. Assoc'tion. | 113⅛ |
| 800 do........ | 96 | 20 do........ | 113½ |
| 300 W. U. Tel........ | 38⅜ | 200 Mil. & St. P. Pf........ | 78⅛ |
| 1200 N. Y. Cen........ | 134⅞ | 100 Mil. & St. P........ | 65 |
| 200 Erie R........ | 70½ | 100 M. S. & N. I........ | 89⅛ |
| 100 Erie R. P........ | 75¼ | 400 Clev. & Pitts........ | 87½ |
| 200 Hud. Riv. R........ | 141⅛ | 400 Clev. & Tol........ | 108⅛ |
| 200 Reading R........ | 94⅛ | 100 Chi. R. I. & P........ | 103⅜ |
| 400 do........ | 94⅛ | 800 do........ | 103⅛ |
| 800 do........ | 94⅜ | 100 do........b10 | 103⅜ |
| 1000 do........ | 94⅞ | 500 do........ | 103⅛ |
| 3500 do........ | 95 | 200 Chi. & N. W........ | 69½ |
| 100 Chic. & N.W.Pf...c | 81½ | | |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Wells-Fargo Ex........ | 25 | 380 B. & B. Ass'n........ | 113⅛ |
| 100 do........ | 24¾ | 320 do........ | 113 |
| 200 Adams Ex........ | 57¼ | 20 do........s3 | 113¼ |
| 100 Mer. U. Ex......s30 | 28 | 80 do........ | 113½ |
| 300 Quicksilver........ | 26⅞ | 100 do........b30 | 113¾ |
| 100 Canton Co........ | 49½ | 100 Tol. W. & W........ | 48¾ |
| 600 West. U. Tel........ | 38¼ | 500 P., Ft. W. & C........ | 111⅛ |
| 100 do........b10 | 38¼ | 100 do........ | 111⅛ |
| 40 do........ | 38 | 100 Ohio & Miss. R........ | 29⅞ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. R........ | 134⅞ | 100 M. S. & N. I........ | 89⅞ |
| 100 Erie R........ | 70½ | 400 Clev. & Pitts........ | 87⅞ |
| 100 do........s30 | 69⅞ | 500 do........ | 87⅞ |
| 1500 Reading R........ | 95⅛ | 200 do........ | 87⅛ |
| 400 do........ | 95⅛ | 200 Cl. & Tol........ | 108⅝ |
| 100 do........s30 | 94⅞ | 100 Chi. R. I. & P........ | 103⅝ |
| 100 Chi. & N. W. Pf........ | 81⅛ | 100 C. & N. W. R........ | 69⅝ |

THURSDAY, June 11—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were chiefly at 139⅞ ₰ cent., with exceptions at 139⅞ and at 140 ₰ cent. The market was firm so far as the views of holders are concerned, but not active in the speculative feeling of the Gold Room. The Gold for Cash delivery is not abundant, and a trifle was paid for its use, besides waiving all interest on the Currency advanced upon it. The Opposition California steamer delivered $200,000 to-day in Gold and Silver bars. The Bremen steamer carried out $581,000 in Coin and bars. The Foreign Exchanges are steady on the basis of 110¼@110½ for standard 60-day Bills on London, and 110⅞@¾ for short sight. The whole Export of Specie of all descriptions this week is likely to reach about three millions, as against three and a half millions last week. This estimate allows about $1,250,000 for the various steamers of Saturday. Should the regular California packet arrive in season for the transfer of her specie, the shipments on Saturday may be larger. The ease in the Money market continues. The Brokers pay from 3 to 5 ₰ cent. on call, according to the class of collateral and the anxiety of lenders. The Mercantile demand, as well as the Stock Exchange demand, is quite moderate as compared with the amount of Money offered at Bank and on the Street. Prime short Merchant paper sells at from 5 to 6 ₰ cent. ₰ annum.

In the Public Funds on the Stock Exchange there was a little more done than yesterday, and at the decline of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. noticed last night in new 5-20s of 1867 there was a disposition to buy with some freedom at 112⅝@¾ ₰ cent., although at one time the sales fell to 112⅝ ₰ cent. The old 5-20s of 1862 sold at 112⅛@¼@112 ₰ cent; the 10-40s at 105⅝@¾ ₰ cent. The State Bonds, New-Yorks were quoted, ex-dividend, on the Bounty 7 ₰ cent., 107 ₰ cent. bid. The old Virginias advanced to 56 ₰ cent. The new Tennessees sold at 72¼, and North Carolinas, old, 68¼ ₰ cent. Missouris are offered in small lots and brought 93¾ ₰ cent. The Railway Bonds continue steady.

The Railway Share market was not very active, but prices were better than last night, especially on New-York Central, which sold up to 135@135⅛, and on the St. Paul Stocks, which recovered part of the decline of yesterday; also on Reading, which after selling at 93¾ ₰ cent., rapidly recovered to 95⅛ ₰ cent. Erie Stock sold at 70@70⅞@70½ ₰ cent. Chicago and Rock Island continues to show much firmness, notwithstanding the use attempted to be made of the effort in the Courts to defeat the recent compromise made between the New-York Stockholders and the Tracy management in the West.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Public Funds left off rather weak; Gold, 139⅞ ₰ cent. bid; the Railways steady and disposed to firmness on New-York Central, Erie and some of the Western Roads. Among the latter, St. Paul fully recovered the decline of yesterday on the Common Stock.

| | Wed. | Thurs. | | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s........ | 105⅝ | 105⅞ | Virginia 6s....... | 55⅞ | 56 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862.. | 112 | 112 | Missouri........ | 93⅞ | 93¾ |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s. | 112⅝ | 112⅞ | Northwest........ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ |
| N. Y. Central.... | 134⅞ | 134⅞ | N. West Pref.... | 81⅛ | 81⅜ |
| Erie........ | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | Rock Island.... | 103⅛ | 103⅜ |
| Hudson........ | 141⅛ | 141⅛ | Fort Wayne..... | 111½ | 111¼ |
| Reading........ | 93⅞ | 95⅞ | W. U. Telegraph. | 38⅛ | 38¾ |
| Mich. Southern.. | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | M'chants' Union | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| Ohio and Miss... | 29⅜ | 29⅞ | St. Paul Pref..... | 77⅛ | 78 |
| Pittsburgh.... | 87⅛ | 87⅞ | St. Paul Com..... | 62⅝ | 65 |
| Toledo........ | 108⅜ | 108⅝ | Pacific Mail..... | 96⅛ | 96 |
| Wabash........ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | American Gold. | 139⅜ | 139⅞ |
| Tenn 6s. new.... | 72⅞ | 72¼ | Bills on London | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₰ cent. reg.'81........ | 111¾ | 5 ₰ cent. reg., 1871........ | 122 |
| 500 & 1,000. 1881........ | 116¼ | 5 ₰ cent. c'pn 1871........ | 124 |
| 5-20 reg.. 1862........ | [illegible] | 5 ₰ cent. reg., 1874........ | 112 |
| 5-20 coup., small........ | 112 | 5 ₰ cent. coup., 1874........ | 113 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862........ | 112 | End. cou., 1874........ | 111 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864........ | 109¾ | 10-40 reg........ | 105½ |
| 5-20 coup. 1865........ | 108¾ | 10-40 500 & 1,000........ | 105⅞ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865........ | 110¼ | 7 3-10 2d series........ | 109¼ |
| 5-20 cou., 1865. new is........ | 112⅛ | 7 3-10 3d series........ | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1867........ | 112⅛ | Pacific Railroad 6s........ | 102⅞ |
| Oregon W. L., 1881........ | 112⅛ | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York........ | 140 | Chatham........ | 150 |
| Merchants'........ | 120 | Bank of N. America........ | 111 |
| Mechanics'........ | 130 | Hanover........ | 116 |
| Union........ | 119 | Irving........ | 108 |
| America........ | 145 | Metropolitan........ | 134 |
| Phenix........ | 110 | East River........ | 102½ |
| Tradesmen's........ | 140 | Market........ | 115 |
| Fulton........ | 156 | Nassau........ | 105 |
| Butchers' & Drovers'........ | 135 | Shoe and Leather........ | 120½ |
| National........ | 112 | Corn Exchange........ | 129½ |
| Merchants' Exch'ge........ | 119 | Commonwealth........ | 115 |
| Seventh Ward........ | 115 | Park........ | 153½ |
| State of New-York........ | 116 | Manuf's & Merch'ts........ | 104 |
| Commerce........ | 129 | Central National........ | 109 |
| Mechanics' B'k Ass........ | 120 | Fourth National........ | 109½ |
| Ocean........ | 110 | Ninth National........ | 110 |
| American Exchange........ | 120½ | Tenth National........ | 106½ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan.. | 107* | Illinois c.6s '79 aft. 1870. | 100 |
| N. Y. coup. B'y Loan... | 107* | Illinois coupon 6s. 1877. | 100 |
| N. Y. 7 ₰ c. Canal, 1870. | 103 | Illinois coupon 6s. 1879. | 100 |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1872. | 103 | Illinois war loan........ | 100 |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1873. | 100 | Indiana 6 ₰ c. War L'n. | 100 |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1874. | 100 | Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873.... | 98 |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1875. | 100 | Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1878.... | 95½ |
| N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1877. | 100½ | Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1883.... | 95½ |
| N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1878. | 103½ | Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c.. | 73¾ |
| N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1871. | 99 | Tennessee 6 ₰ c. n. bds | 72¼ |
| N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1874. | 97 | Virginia 6s.. ex c........ | 55¾ |
| N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1875. | 96 | Virginia 6s, new bds... | 54¾ |
| N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1876. | 95 | Georgia 6s........ | 83 |
| Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1875........ | 99 | Georgia 7s, new bonds. | 96 |
| Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881........ | 100 | N. C. 6s. ex coupons.... | 68 |
| Ohio 6 ₰ c. 1886........ | 100 | N. C. 6s. new bonds.... | 67 |
| Illinois C. bonds 1860.... | 100 | Missouri 6s........ | 93¾ |
| Illinois reg.. 1860........ | 100 | Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is. | 92¾ |
| Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1860.. | 100 | Louisiana 6s........ | 57½ |
| Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862.. | 100 | Rhode Island 6s........ | 100 |
| Illinois c.6s, '79 aft. 1865. | 100 | | |

* Ex-dividend.

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es..... | 96 | Gt. Western. 1st M. '88. | 89 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n... | 90 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93.. | 77½ |
| Erie 1st M.. Ex........ | 103 | Quin. & Tol. 1st M.'90.. | 80 |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870.... | 100 | Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.. | 78 |
| Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883... | 96¾ | Gal. & Chi. Ex........ | 100 |
| Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880... | 91½ | Gal. & Chic. 2d M..... | 95 |
| Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888... | 90 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M..... | 102 |
| Buff..N.Y.& Erie.1st'77 | 93½ | Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.... | 97½ |
| Hud. R. 7s.1st M.. '69-70. | 102½ | Morris & Essex 1st M... | 99½ |
| Hud. R. 7s.2d M.S.F.'85. | 106 | Clev. & Tol. S. F........ | 103 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75.... | 98 | N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.. | 100 |
| Harlem 1st M........ | 100½ | N. Jersey Cen. 2d M... | 100 |
| Mich. C. 8 ₰ c. '69-'72. | 110 | Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M. | 93 |
| Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s.'82 | 113 | Cleve. & P. 4th M..... | 79 |
| Chi.B.&Q.8 ₰ c.1st M.. | 113½ | Cleve. & P. Con. S. F... | 91½ |
| Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M. | 94 | Chi. & Alton S. F.1stM. | 103 |
| Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₰c. | 10¼ | Chi. & Alton Inc...... | 92 |
| Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. | 97 | Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. | 75 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1870..... | 115 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... | 96 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M..... | 96 | Ohio & Miss. Con..... | 89¾ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 84¾ | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.. | 90 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.. | 98 | Peninsula R. R. Bds.. | 90 |
| Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.... | 93½ | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.. | 94 |
| Con. 7 ₰ cent. ex bds.. | 91 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.... | 89 |
| Con. 7 ₰ cent. 1st M. | 94 | Mar. & Cin. 1st M..... | 92 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M...... | 97¼ | Chic. & Mil. 1st M..... | 94 |
| Tol. & W. 2d Mort..... | 81 | Chi.& G. East'n 1st M.. | 82¼ |
| Gt. Western 1st M. '63.. | 101 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... | 96¾ |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,611,063 91; payments, $3,122,009 28; balance, $97,982,800 95. The receipts include for Customs, $221,000; for Gold Notes, $132,000.

The Michigan Central Railway Company will pay a half yearly Cash Dividend, free of Government tax, on the First of July. The Cleveland and Toledo, and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Roads, (now consolidated,) will pay 3½ ₰ cent. half yearly on both Stocks on the First of July.

A new firm, Messrs. WILLIAMS & WALKER, succeeds the late firm of WILLIAMS & WESTON, in the Stock Brokerage business, at No. 24 Broad-street and No. 24 New-street. Mr. W. T. WILLIAMS, the senior partner in the new house, is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. GEORGE E. WALKER, the junior member, has been heretofore known as a commercial lawyer. He was the business partner and son-in-law of the late Hon. JAMES W. WHITE, Judge of the Superior Court, of this City.

Mr. RICHARD R. FISK has associated with himself Mr. W. H. DICKINSON, under the firm name of R. H. FISK & Co., No. 6 Wall-street, in the Government security commission business, in which the senior partner, Mr. FISK, has had much experience as a member of the former firms of Messrs. D. C. & R. H. FISK and RODMAN, FISK & Co.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Beekman-place, n. e. corner 50th-st., 100x200.10... $125,000
Gouverneur-st., bet. Cherry and Monroe, 25x79.9.. 15,000
Houston-st., s. s., lot No. 46, map of Leander farm, 25x100........ nom.
Washington-st., n. e. corner of West 11th-st., 63.6 x119x95x9x55x83........ 28,000
Av. B, n. e. corner 6th-st., 20.2 2-9x93........ 21,000
Madison-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 39th-st., 26.9x100... nom.
Madison-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 39th-st., 26.9x100... nom.
3d-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 25x95........ 35,000
3d-av., No. 487, 19.4x60........ 26,000
5th-av., s. w. cor. 56th-st., 5 x10 x25x25x13........ 66,000
6th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 25x100........ 6,000
10th-av., w. s., 45.11½ ft. s. of 184th-st, 22.11¾x100.. 379
9th-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 1st-av., 24.10x75........ 9,000
29th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9........ 15,500
34th-st., s. s., 186.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.3x98.9........ 13,000
44th-st., s. s., 182.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.9x100.5........ 12,500
44th-st., s. s., 182.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.9x100.5........ 1,300
44th-st., s. s., 182.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.9x100.5........ 1,300
46th-st., 358 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x100.5........ 7,500
50th-st., n. e. cor. Beekman-st.. 100x200.10........ nom.
51st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.3........ 1,300
54th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x½ block........ nom.
54th-st., s. s., lot No. 44, Fitz & Petersons' map ... 4,300
55th-st., n. s., 232.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.10x100.5........ 13,250
74th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2........ 3,350
78th-st., n. s., 4th h. w. of 3d-av........ 15,000
88th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 140.1x206x100.8½ .. 18,100
113th-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11........ 1,150

*Leases Recorded.*

Duane-st., cor. William, International Hotel, 3 years 10 months 20 days, per year........ $5,500
Union-place, e. s., 27 ft. s. of 17th-st., 26x125, 21 years, first year........ 14,000
Union-place, s. e. cor of 17th-st., 26x125, 21 years, first year........ 7,000
Washington-st., Nos. 673 and 675, 4 years, per year 1,450
3d-av., No. 626½, 4 years, per year........ 900
120th-st., s. s., 108.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11, 15 years, per year........ 75

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

Adelphi-st., w. s., 316.10 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 21.5x 100........ $11,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 186.7 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 22.3½x107.2½........ 325
Carroll-st., n. e. s., 212 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 31.9x—, irregular........ 300
Devoe-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Catherine-st., 25x100.... 500
Elm-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100........ 2,500
Hewes-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n.e. of Bedford-av., 60x100 3,450
Hickory-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100........ 900
Jay-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 102.9x24.6 x102.9x24.8........ 3,000
Madison-st., n. s., 181.11 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 100x100........ 2,000
McKibben-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x100........ 3,000
Penn-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. e. of Lee-av., 100x201.8........ 7,500
President-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of New-York-av., 153.0½x100x153.3½x100........ 3,065
Sandford-st., s. s., 95.1 ft. w. of Smith-st., 26.6x100. 1,800
Sands-st., n. s., lot No. 485, adjoining Jackson's property........ 7,500
Schemerhorn-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Bond-st., 15x 87x15x86.11........ 6,000
Tillary-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Adams-st., 50x28.9x56x 28.9........ 5,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100........ 1,000
York-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. or Jay-st.. 25x79........ 800
1st-place, n. s., 190 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100........ 23,000
3d-st., n. s., 280.11 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x80........ 5,500
9th-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of North 1st-st., 20x70........ 3,250
10th-st., n. s., 125.9 ft. n.w. of 4th-av., 82.6x20x82.6x 20x82.6x40x117.6x99.3x117.6x100.9x82.6x280........ 25,500
14th-st., n. s., 212.10½ ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.. 2,750
Carlton and DeKalb avs., s. e. cor., 24.2x45x29x 14 10x76 5½........ 12,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x85........ 6,500
New-York-av., w. s., 68.2 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 80.4x133.7x139.4½ }
New-York-av., e. s., 47.7½ ft. s. of Sackett-st., 7.2x1051.6x110.2x593.8x473.6½ } 7,826
Patchen-av. and Van Buren-st., s. w. cor., 200x200 12,000
Rochester-av. and Herkimer-st., s. w. cor., 10 x100 20,000
Tompkins-av. e. s., 75 ft. n. of Madison-st., 25x100 1,000
Wythe-av., s. w. s., 40 ft. s. e. of Penn-st., 85x60........ 2,100
2d-av. and 55th-st., n. w. corner, 100x100.2........ 1,300
3d-av. and 17th-st., n. e. cor.. 125x100x25x75x10025. 11,500
3d-av. and 38th-st., s. e. corner, 150x200.6........ 6,000
Lot No. 72, Delmonico map, 9th Ward........ 2,000
Plot conveyed to Zeno Secor by D. S. Voorhees, Aug. 12, 1867........ 4,000

*Lease Recorded.*

Grand-st., No. 210, store, &c., 3 years, per year. .. $1,300

*Flatbush.*

William-st. and Albany-av., s. e. corner, 100x308.5 x130x308.5........ $1,100

*New-Lotts.*

Broadway, s. s., lots Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, Sackman's map........ $1,600
Miller-av., e. s., 131.11 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 18.1x100 2,500
Lots Nos. 64, 65, 66 and 67, S. A. Suydam's map of East New-York........ 850

QUEENS COUNTY.

*Winfield.*

Fiske-av., s. s., adjoining Healy's, 218x361x2 3x361.. $1,300

*Oyster Bay.*

Whitson-lane, n. s., adjoining Margot's, 62 acres.. $10,500

NEW-JERSEY.

*Jersey City.*

South 8th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Prior-st., 20x75........ $700
Jersey-av., e. s., 83.4 ft. s. of South 7th-st., 16.8x77. 7,800

*Hoboken—West Hoboken.*

Amelia-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Mountain road. 50x 100........ $450
Hoboken-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Palisade-av., 75x100 }
Clinton-av. and Cortlandt-st., n. e. cor. 34.5x100.. } 2,800
Jackson-av., w. s., lots No. 22, 23, 25, block No. 56, Coster's estate, each 25x100........ $1,600
Lots No. 19 to 25 inclusive, block No. 85, Coster's estate, each 25x100........ 4,050

*Bergen.*

Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, w. s., near State-st. and adjoining Lillis' estate and Sisson's estate........ $1,000

*Greenville.*

Pamrepau-av., w. s. 933 ft. n. w. of Old Bergen road, 50x113........ $500

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY, NEW-JERSEY, 7 PER cent. Bonds; $50,000 Funded Debt Bonds; $25,000 Market-house Bonds; principal and interest payable May and November, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New-York. Total funded debt, $150,000. The above desirable securities for sale by
A. G. CRANE & CO., No. 21 Wall-st.,
Dealers in Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 11, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls........ | .... | Barley, bushels........ | .... |
| Flour, bbls........ | 6,116 | Malt, bushels........ | 10,000 |
| Flour, bags........ | 2,000 | Peas, bushels........ | 35,480 |
| Cornmeal, bbls........ | .... | Pork, bbls........ | .... |
| Cornmeal, bags........ | .... | Cut Meats, pkgs........ | 59 |
| Wheat, bushels........ | 36,524 | Lard, pkgs........ | .... |
| Corn, bushels........ | 97,452 | Beef, tcs. and bbls........ | .... |
| Rye, bushels........ | .... | Whisky, bbls........ | .... |
| Oats, bushels........ | 14,941 | Petroleum, bbls........ | 3,286 |

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 25@$10 37 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in light demand, but steady, including Java at 22½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly dealt in, the transactions having been confined to about 650 bales on the basis of 27½c.@30c. for Middling Uplands, ₰ lb.; market heavy.

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week........ | 3,207 |
| Receipts last week........ | 4,804 |
| Receipts preceding week........ | 5,000 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868........ | 351,351 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867........ | 577,873 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868........ | 679,672 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867........ | 273,927 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867........ | 657,438 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866........ | 511,630 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1868........ | 211,992 |
| Exports since Sept. 1........ | 364,616 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868........ | 438,119 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867........ | 472,590 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867........ | 381,090 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866........ | 495,300 |
| Estimated stock on hand here........ | 65,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866........ | 2,571,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867.. | 2,141,000 |
| Receipts same time 1866–7........ | 1,751,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867........ | 1,331,988 |
| Receipts preceding cotton year........ | 2,154,476 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates........ | 1,630,000 |
| Exports same time 1866–7........ | 1,356,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867........ | 1,557,054 |
| Exports preceding cotton year........ | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867........ | 80,296 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports. at latest mail dates........ | 143,000 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867........ | 278,000 |

EGGS—There has been a better demand for fresh, which have been less freely offered and which have been quoted firmer, including Jersey, extra brands, 28c.@29c.; State and Pennsylvania, 27c.@28c.; Ordinary Western, 25c.@26c.; Western by express, 26c.@27½c.; Southern, 25c.@26c.; Canada, 25c.@27c. ₰ dozen.

FRUIT—Strawberries are in better demand and bring fair prices. Shippers would do well to discard close boxes and use well-ventilated crates. We quote: Apples, Roxbury Russets, $5 50@$6; Apples, Golden Russets, $5@$5 50 ₰ bbl.; Gooseberries, $5 ₰ bushel; Strawberries, Wilson's, ₰ quart box, 20c.@30c.; Strawberries, Common, ₰ quart, 10c.@20c.; Strawberries, Jersey, ₰ basket, 7c.@8c.; Cherries, ₰ lb., 20c@25c. *Dried Fruits*—New Apples, State, 9c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@8½c.; New Apples, Southern, 5½c.@6c.; Peaches, New Southern, 19c.@21c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8c.@9½c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 28c.@30c.; Blackberries, 16c.@17c.; Raspberries, 38c.@40c.; Plums, 30c.@32c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been quite limited to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage, as far as regards price. The receipts have been moderate, but have been in excess of the requirements of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,200 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 40@$8; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 25@$9; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9@$10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 25@$10 10 ₰ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western........ | $7 40@$8 00 |
| Extra State........ | 8 25@10 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c... | 8 35@13 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands. | 9 25@10 10 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..... | 10 15@13 50 |
| Extra Genesee........ | 10 00@13 50 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri........ | 11 00@16 50 |

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $9 45@$11 for very poor to fair, and $11@$16 50 for fair to very superior extra, ₰ bbl. California Flour has been in fair request; sales have been reported of 1,250 sacks at $10 50@$13 50 for extras, ₰ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues scarce and wanted at $8 50@$10 50 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Corn Meal is in better demand at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 70@$6 for Western, $5 40@$5 50 for City, $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, $5 70@$5 75 for State, ₰ bbl.; sales 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and rather easier to buy. Sales have been reported of only 23,750 bushels, including No. 1 Spring (a small lot) at $2 26; No. 2 Spring at $2 17@$2 19, chiefly at $2 18 for full loads for export, and Amber State at $2 75 ₰ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and quoted a trifle higher, closing very firmly for sound lots, the offerings of which have been less extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 10½ for New Mixed Western in store and afloat; closing at $1 10 (at which most of the sales of sound were made) for Prime; $1 13@$1 13½ for Yellow Western and $1 16@$1 18 for White Western and Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet within a range of from $2 02@$2 10 ₰ bushel. Barley and Malt rule quiet, at about former prices. Oats have been in less demand at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 42,500 bushels Western at 85c. in store, and 85½c. afloat, ₰ bushel. Of Canadian Peas, 15,000 bushels were sold, in bond, at $1 40 ₰ bushel, for export to Glasgow. Beans continue scarce at extreme prices. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $6 50@$6 60; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $6 40@$6 50; Beans, California, $5 80@$6 ₰ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the 24 hours ending 10 A. M., June 10, 1868: D. Densmore, Buffalo, wheat; Robert Stockdale, Buffalo, wheat; Isaac Filkins, Buffalo, corn; N. L. Lee, Oswego, corn; Thos. Curran, Oswego, oats, &c. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in June, in the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bushels. | Corn, bushels. | Barley, bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867........ | 3,900 | 21,700 | 160,100 | 8,800 |
| 1868........ | 4,000 | 198,800 | 631,300 | 100 |
| Increase.. | 100 | Inc. 177,100 | Inc. 471,200 | Dec. 8,700 |

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of June, inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bushels. | Corn, bushels. | Barley, bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867........ | 7,100 | 81,200 | 592,100 | 28,300 |
| 1868........ | 65,700 | 3,684,900 | 3,297,400 | 326,300 |
| Inc........ | 58,600 | Inc. 3,603,700 | Inc. 2,705,300 | Inc. 298,000 |

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 779,340 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of June, in the years indicated:

| Canal opened. | 1866. May 1. | 1867. May 6. | 1868. April 23. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls........ | 34,200 | 7,100 | 65,700 |
| Wheat, bush........ | 317,200 | 81,200 | 3,684,900 |
| Corn, bush........ | 2,090,700 | 592,100 | 3,297,400 |
| Barley, bush........ | 44,700 | 28,300 | 326,300 |
| Oats, bush........ | 898,700 | 276,500 | 1,864,800 |
| Rye, bush........ | 64,300 | 28,000 | 149,200 |
| Malt, bush........ | 75,900 | 31,000 | 112,400 |
| Beef, bbls........ | 100 | .... | 700 |
| Pork, bbls........ | 3 | 104 | 100 |
| Butter, lbs........ | 20,100 | 2,700 | 2,200 |
| Lard, lbs........ | 52,900 | 20,100 | 15,100 |
| Cheese, lbs........ | 46,700 | 4,800 | 262,700 |
| Wool, lbs........ | 42,100 | 5,900 | 4,500 |

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at 80c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at 85c.@$1 for short and long ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule very quiet, including American at 10c.@45c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@40c. ₰ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice 25c.@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 55c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@57½c.; English Island at 58c.@59c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ₰ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 90@$9 50 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$4 25; Pitch at $3 50 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, but steady, including Crude Whale at 80c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 14; Olive, $2 40 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good request and buoyant in price at 14½c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 18½c.@19½c. for do. in bbls.; 29c.@32c. for Refined, in bond, and 35½c.@36½c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are considerably lower, with a dull market. New Southern are arriving more freely but rather small. Our quotations are for sound merchantable property. We quote: *Potatoes*—Peach Blows, $4@$4 12; Prince Alberts, $3 25@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $4@$4 25; Chili Reds, $2 50@$3; New Southern, $5@$5 50; New Bermudas, $10@$11 ₰ bbl.; Bermuda Onions, $4@$4 50; Peas, Southern, $3@$6 ₰ bbl.; Tomatoes, $4@$5 ₰ crate; Rhubarb, ₰ 100 bunches, $3@$4; Asparagus, New-Jersey, ₰ dozen, $2 50@$2 75; Asparagus, Oyster Bay, ₰ dozen, $3@$3 50; Cucumbers, ₰ crate, $3@$4; String Beans, ₰ crate, $1@$3; Squash, ₰ crate, $1@$2; Radishes, ₰ 100 bunches, $1@$1 75; Cabbages, Norfolk, ₰ 100, $8@$10; Turnips, ₰ 100 bunches, $6@$8.

POULTRY—Poultry is less plenty and in fair request. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ₰ lb., 23c.@24c.; Fowls, ₰ lb., 16c.@18c.; Geese, ₰ pair, $1 25@$2 50; Ducks, ₰ lb., $1@$1 25; Spring Chickens, ₰ pair, $1@$1 25. No game offering.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and lower to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 12, closing at $28 for New Western Mess; $27@$27 62 for large and small lots of old Mess; $24 25@$24 62 for Prime Mess; $22 75@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy. Sales equal to 225 pkgs. at 15½c.@17c. for Hams, and 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon continues quiet and depressed. Lard has been more freely offered and in moderate demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17½c. for prime steam, ₰ lb.; also 750 tcs., seller, last half of June, and from July 5 to 25, at 17½c. ₰ lb. Beef continues in slack request at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. Tierce Beef is very quiet, including Prime Mess at $28@$32 50, and India Mess at $32 50@$36 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull and heavy at $26@$34, as extremes, ₰ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

We have no material changes to note in the market for Butter since our last report. The market is being fed by dairymen, in order either to sustain or advance present ruling rates, and the bulk of the make is being held back in the country; but this season all such management must prove a failure, as the crop of Butter will be full and ample in this State, the entire West and Canada, and the weight of stock will soon prove to be so heavy as to force holders and the market into such a shape as to make it available for all markets and purposes. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 10,029 packages, a large portion of which is superior Western make. An effort was made this day by the receivers of fresh pails to advance rates, which was an utter failure; considerable stock was taken back to the country, and it is well understood that large quantities are now held at different depots, awaiting an advance, all of which aids directly in precipitating the inevitable decline in market prices. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₰ lb........ | 30 @35 |
| Pennsylvania, ₰ lb, fresh pails........ | 30 @35 |
| State, firkins, ₰ lb........ | 34 @36 |
| State, half-firkin, tubs, ₰ lb........ | 30 @35 |
| Welsh, tubs, ₰ lb........ | 30 @33 |
| Western Reserve, tubs, ₰ lb........ | 29 @31 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₰ lb........ | 25 @30 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, ₰ lb........ | 30 @32 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₰ lb........ | 28 @30 |

The strong downward tendency to the market for Cheese fully noted in our last report has continued during the entire week just closed, and at the close the prevailing dullness and depressions is intensified. It is now evident that a much lower range of prices must become current in order to induce exporters to go on with the trade, and it is equally clear that the factories cannot, without great and certain losses, permit the export trade to be checked for even a limited period. Prices are, however, gradually settling to a point that may cause a renewal of the ordinary demand. The total receipts of the week ending this day are 7,680 boxes, which, although light, are a surplusage. Fine old crop Cheese are quite scarce and in good request for local trade at quotations. We quote:

OLD CROP CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Factory and Farm, first quality, ₰ lb........ | 15 @16 |
| Factory and Farm, second quality, ₰ lb........ | 10 @14 |
| Pineapple, ₰ lb........ | 12 @15 |

NEW CROP CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₰ lb........ | 14 @14½ |
| Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₰ lb........ | 10 @12½ |
| Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₰ lb........ | 13 @14 |
| Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₰ lb........ | 8 @11 |
| Orange County, skimmed Cheese........ | 6 @ 9 |

SUGARS—Have been quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c. ₰ lb.; and 260 boxes Havana at 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 14c.@16½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 54,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 67,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 3½d. ₰ bushel. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Corn and 15,000 bushels Peas, by steamer, at 3½d. ₰ bushel. For London 60 tons Logwood on private terms. For Cadiz, a vessel with Tobacco, at 35s. ₰ hhd.


## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN who is desirous to return to England, would like to accompany a family as waiting maid or child's nurse, and, if required, would continue with the family for a longer or shorter period in the same capacity. Apply during this week, between the hours of 10 and 1, at the residence of her present employer's, 218 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soup and game; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has seven years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days rear of No. 118 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is an excellent waitress, and capable of taking care of children; has the very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 23 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by the bottle; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, A situation to travel to California with a respectable family as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker; speaks French and Spanish fluently; no objection to children. Address M. M. R., for two days, Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen on Friday and Saturday at her present employer's, No. 132 Madison-av., where she has lived for six years; country preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call on or address S. J. ARMSTRONG, at No. 211 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a good baker; can manage milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 405 East 20th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; has no objection to a short distance in the country; understands meats, &c.; good pastry baker; best of reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands every branch of cooking; game and poultry, and desserts of all kinds; good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen on Friday and Saturday at her present employer's, No. 132 Madison-av., where she has lived for eight years; country preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; one who understands all kinds of baking, pastry and soups; would assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 120 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; understands pastry and putting up preserves; has 12 years' reference from her present employer. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 23 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has lived many years in her last place; also one as waitress; would like to be together in the same place. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with ironing; understands both thoroughly; good City references. Can be seen at No. 22 Laight-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one, an excellent cook, baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; will assist in the washing; the other will do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 214 West 27th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, A situation by a respectable Scotch woman as cook; good bread maker and baker; understands the care of butter and milk, &c.; good reference. At No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, either in the City or country; is neat and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MARRIED woman, who has just lost her baby at its birth, a child to wet-nurse at her residence; references exchanged. No. 16 Orchard-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 East 50th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of first-class servants for private families, hotels and boarding houses, country or City: excellent cooks, chambermaids, &c.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as cook, or to take charge of a house during the Summer months. Apply for two days in the basement of No. 23 East 26th-st., Madison-square north.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES family or gentlemen's washing at her own residence; can do French fluting; best City reference. Apply at No. 311 9th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid; no objection to being single in a small family; best references. Call at No. 227 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, a few families and gentlemen's washing; would go out the four last days of the week; best reference. No. 244 West 3.th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MARRIED woman who has just lost her baby at its birth, a child to wet nurse at her residence; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 16 Orchard-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a small family; understands French fluting and has good reference. Call for two days at No. 160 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or help to a family going to California; best of reference given. Call at No. 495 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation as waitress; would assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 388 10th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family in City or country; best reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, to do chamberwork and washing; in City or country; willing and obliging; good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and good baker; is an excellent laundress, neat in her habits and obliging; City and country reference. Call at No. 210 7th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family, or as chambermaid; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL (Protestant) as nurse. Can be seen at No. 258 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY 17 years of age, to care and drive a horse, milk cows, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has lately landed from the old country. Address B. B., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man; is unemployed on account of selling out; has two years' first-class City reference from present place. Address A. C., Box 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at private stable No. 125 West 17th-st. for two days. T. S.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE; man is a good working gardener and understands the care and treatment of all kinds of cattle and stock on a gentleman's farm; wife is a good cook, and understands the care of milk, butter and poultry. Address B. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (NO INcumbrance,) situations, the man as general farm hand, hostler, &c., the wife as cook and laundress or general servant; are desirable, trustworthy and capable help, and are highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class man (Scotch) of great experience in all the branches of the business, besides the laying out of new places. Parties in want of the same, address O. R., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; can drive four-in-hand if required; fifteen years' experience; seven years' reference from last employer. Call on or address J. B., private stable, No. 155 East 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a highly respectable temperate man; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address his present employer, No. 5 State-st., or No. 75 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address A. P. A., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; has long experience, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; has no objections to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging, and would be useful to his employer; first-class reference; City or country. Address P. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has five years' first-class City reference; can be obtained in verbal if required; my reference is satisfactory. Address M. C., Box No. 2.6 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION FOR a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has seven years' experience from his last employer. Address L. D., No. 630 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address, two days, P. M., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who understands the business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man of long experience; understands taking care of road horses perfectly; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, with first-class City reference; is civil and obliging and strictly temperate. Address O. D. E., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and will assist in the garden; will be found willing and obliging. Address B. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE désire une place de bonne d'enfants et pour coudre. S'adresser au No. 443 3ème-av., au coin de la 32ème rue, au deuxième étage.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE young man, 16 to 18 years of age, who is quick at figures and can make himself generally useful; one acquainted with the stationery business preferred. Address STATIONER, Box No. 105 Times Office.

COOK WANTED.—A WOMAN COMPETENT to do plain cooking for a large number may apply at No. 45 Elizabeth-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock; none but temperate persons need apply.

PAPER HANGINGS TRAVELING SALESman wanted; one familiar with the business and who can command good trade, will be liberally dealt with. Address Box No. 1,898 Post Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE and competent woman as housekeeper for a widower in California. Address B., Box 1,579 Post Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO MAKE HIMself generally useful on a place of three acres; one horse, cow. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS housemaid and laundress. Apply at No. 41 East 12th-st., near Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

## FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL is now offering the largest assortment of parlor, office, dining and bedroom furniture at a great reduction in prices. Over $500,000 worth at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining. Special attention given to furnishing hotels and country houses.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway—Magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

## INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The annual Commencement will be held on THURSDAY, 18th, at Niblo's, commencing at 10½ A. M.

Persons desiring admission to any of the classes will present themselves for examination in the Council Room at 9½ A. M., of Tuesday, 16th.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR sale, near New-Haven; location pleasant; good patronage. Address M. M. SMITH, New-Haven, Conn.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH.

## TEACHERS.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, experienced in teaching English, Music and French, wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Post Office, Union-square.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER.—THE OWNER OF A Republican daily paper in a Western city, complete, well established and paying, wants a PARTNER; one who understands the business preferred. Address FRANKLIN, care of S. M. Pettengill &Co., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-class man as Secretary in an incorporated Company with large business; salary $4,500 to such as can furnish unexceptional references and who would take a proportionate share of the stock; very liberal terms will be made. Address Box No. 4,751 Post Office New-York.

THE EATING DEPARTMENT OF ONE of the best restaurants in the City for sale: a chance seldom offered. Address W. H., Box 137 Times Office.

## DRY GOODS

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS.

Silk Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Binding, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, small wares and fancy goods; a great variety at lowest prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

## CARPETS.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

H. O'FARRELL is offering carpets at lower prices than any other house in the City, and has just received in addition to his large stock 1,000 pieces of royal velvet, English Brussels, super ingrain, and three-ply, all of the newest styles: also, 1,500 pieces of white and fancy Canton mattings, oil-cloths, rugs, window shades, curtains, &c. Call, examine and be convinced at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining. Special attention given to furnishing hotels and country houses.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL

shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada,

EDWARD GREEY & CO.,
No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE-ACTION BURGLAR-Proof Window-lock and Sash-holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 80. A liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade.

State and County rights for sale.

J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents,
No. 34 Pine-st.

DISTILLING APPARATUS.—FOR SALE, Rights under the patent of John Ambrose Coffey, granted Dec. 18, 1866. By this apparatus the products arising at different stages of distillation may be drawn off without interfering with the process of distillation.

S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 323 Pearl-st., New-York. Harpers' Building.

JOHN R. HOPPEL.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.



### Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, G. Jordan, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Mlle. Lambele as Eurydice.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SONS OF LIBERTY and PAUL CLIFFORD. Characters by Mr. G. C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Germon, Mr. R. Johnstone, Mr. Whalley, and others.

NEW STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Leading characters by Mr. E. Eddy, Mr. J. B. Studley and Mr. E. L. Tilton.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st, near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
ENTERTAINMENT BY W. H. WALLACK, THE MONOLOGIST.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
GRAND CONCERT. By Mons. Cesar Alard and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS ROOM.
No. 389 Broadway.
FREE SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.



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### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Further particulars of the assassination of Prince MICHAEL, of Servia, have been received. He was walking in one of the public parks of Belgrade with his cousin and her daughter, accompanied by his usual attendants, when three assassins, armed with revolvers, came upon them and commenced firing promiscuously upon the party. The Prince was the first to fall, and expired immediately. His cousin was mortally wounded and died soon after, while her daughter received a slight flesh wound. One or two of the valets were slightly injured also. The assassins were recognized as being a father and his two sons, one of whom was captured immediately, and another at a later period. The authorities are confident of securing the third.

Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY's bay colt *Blue Gown* was the winner of the gold cup at the Ascot races yesterday, and Mr. BRYAN's horse *Laneret* won the All-Gold Stakes.

The Czar of Russia recommends to NAPOLEON the propriety of France and Russia urging all civilized nations to abandon the use of torpedoes and explosive projectiles in time of war. The Emperor is said to be in favor of the proposition.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the vote on the passage of the bill to admit the rebel States was reconsidered, for the purpose of allowing Mr. YATES to speak on the subject. Mr. YATES spoke at some length, dwelling upon the question of suffrage. At the conclusion of his remarks the motion to reconsider was withdrawn. The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for one year was taken up, and gave rise to a general political discussion, several lengthy speeches being made by the Democratic members, some of which the Republicans declared were bids for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The bill to relieve RODERICK BUTLER, of Tennessee, of political disabilities, was called up. The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute requiring the disfranchised individual to take an oath to support the Constitution, and to give faithful allegiance to the United States before he be permitted to hold office. Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment making the bill general in its operations, to cover all disfranchised persons. After some debate this was rejected, there being only five votes in the affirmative, and the substitute was agreed to. After a speech by Mr. BUCKALEW in opposition the bill was passed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, during the morning hour, a resolution was offered in regard to the alleged flogging of Father McMAHON, in the Kingston, Canada, Penitentiary, an Irish-American Fenian newspaper being found in his possession. A resolution in regard to the recently reported murders in South Carolina was offered, but objected to. Subsequently the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, and disposed of the 87th section. The Committee rose temporarily to receive and adopt a resolution directing the release from duress of Mr. WOOLEY, and then resumed its discussion. At a later hour the bill admitting to representation in Congress the States of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then adjourned.

### GENERAL.

The steamboat *Ocean Queen*, while going up the Mississippi River, with a circus troupe on board, took fire in Lake Pepin yesterday morning and burned to the water's edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss, but all persons on board were saved.

A. C. HOLDREDGE, a clerk in the Ashley House at Bloomington, Ill., while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens yesterday, jumped from the fourth story of the hotel and was instantly killed.

The conflict of authority in New-Orleans between the military and civil officers continues to complicate affairs in that city. Yesterday the Mayor, who was installed on the previous day by Gen. BUCHANAN, appointed a new Chief of Police, but the old one refused to give up the office. The old Recorder also refused to vacate in favor of his lately-elected successor, but he was removed by Gen. BUCHANAN's order. The new Aldermen and their Assistants were sworn in and entered upon their duties. Mayor CONWAY appears unable to get rid of the old officers or transact any business without military assistance.

Capt. GEORGE PIERCE, who has been at work in Charleston Harbor for nearly a year, has about perfected his preparations for raising the monitor *Weehawken*, which, it will be remembered, was sunk in a gale during the war, off Morris Island. He will also raise the steam-frigate *Housatonic*, which was sunk by the famous *Guyascutis*, or Mobile submarine boat. The latter has been discovered by the divers lying within twenty feet of the *Housatonic*, and it is expected will be brought up at the same time.

The Old Board of Directors of the Lake Shore Railroad was reëlected yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders. A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. was declared.

The Detroit Board of Trade has indorsed Mr. BEAMAN's bill for a new reciprocity treaty with Canada.

At the pigeon-shooting match in Detroit, on Tuesday, between GOFF STENTON, of that city, and JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, the former was defeated in a score of 34 to 40.

This year is the semi-centennial anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union, and it is proposed to celebrate it next August.

During the week ending on Tuesday 55,735 pounds of strawberries were shipped from the depot in Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., to New-York and Philadelphia. One farmer picked 2,688 quarts from an acre and a half, with an abundance left.

The Legislature of Massachusets has passed a law forbidding the lighting of passenger cars by illuminating fluids that will explode.

The Senate of West Virginia has adopted a declaration, by a vote of 18 to 2, that they will not favorably consider the petition of any rebel lawyer to be released from the operation of the Test-oath law, unless accompanied by a written renunciation of secession heresies.

The North Carolina University at its recent commencement conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, and B. F. MOORE, of North Carolina. The subject matter of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR's oration before the literary societies of the University was the "Science of Government."

Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, recently elected United States Senator from Connecticut, is seriously ill of typhoid fever, at Warsaw, Ind.

Hon. HENRY STANBERY was in Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, and the *Journal*, of that city, says that he looks thin, pale and distressed. His health is evidently very poor, and the opportunity to retire to private life and rest is to be looked upon as a boon. Mr. STANBERY had quite a severe attack of cholera morbus while on his way from Washington to Columbus.

The Rhode Island Legislature, at its recent session, pardoned WALTER ARNOLD, the young clerk in the office of the State Auditor, who robbed the State Treasury of some ten thousand dollars, and devoted it to brothels and gambling houses, and he was released from the State Prison, having served scarcely a month for each thousand dollars of his ill-gotten and ill-spent plunder. A colored man who was sent to the Providence County Jail two or three days since for illegal voting in Newport was also pardoned and his fine remitted.

Hon. JOHN J. MCRAE, formerly Governor of Mississippi, died recently in Honduras. Several years ago he was a member of the United States Congress—first in the House and then in the Senate.

The counsel for MARGARET WELSH, the murderess of Policeman ROBERT S. MCCHESNEY, has taken an appeal from the judgment of the General Sessions to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The jury found MARGARET guilty of murder in the second degree, and Recorder HACKETT sentenced her to State Prison for life. The murder was committed in Canal-street, between Broadway and Mercer-street, on the evening of the 19th of October last.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the ordinance approving the City Tax Levy.

The City Marshal has fixed the 22d inst. as the time for the Dog law to go into effect.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, eight prisoners were arraigned for larceny, of whom all but one were convicted. There were sentenced to the State Prison for five years, two, and for four years two. Three convicts were remanded for sentence.

A motion was made before the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge INGRAHAM presiding, by the proprietors of "The Dew Drop In" and "Palace Garden," two concert saloons on Broadway, for injunctions to restrain the Police Commissioners and Superintendent KENNEDY from posting officers in front of those places to warn the uninitiated. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The Astor House, rejuvenated, is now open to guests. Last evening the proprietors entertained their friends in sumptuous style, thus appropriately leading off with a feast.

Orders were entered yesterday, in the Supreme Court, General Term, affirming by default the judgment of the Court below, in the cases of The People *vs.* The Erie Railway Co., RICHARD SCHELL *vs.* The Same, and JOHN BLOODGOOD and another *vs.* The Same.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church and Rectory, (Rev. ALEXANDER BURGESS, D. D., Rector,) at corner of Washington and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, has been sold to Messrs. MCCUE, HUSTED & HUNTER, of that city, for the sum of $90,000. It is understood that the Church authorities contemplate locating in Butler-street, in the vicinity of Prospect Park.

The second anniversary of the Home for Incurables at West Farms, N. Y., was celebrated yesterday. Officers were elected and addresses were delivered by Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, ERASTUS BROOKS, Rev. WASHINGTON RODMAN and others.

Business was seriously impeded yesterday by by the rain-storm. Breadstuffs were in light demand, as a rule. Flour, wheat and oats were quoted lower. Corn was a shade firmer. Cotton and provisions were quiet and depressed. Groceries were inactive. The freight engagements were rather more extensive.

## Judge Chase's Nomination.

Many of the Ultra-Radical papers treat the idea of Judge CHASE becoming a candidate of the Democratic Party, very much as they would treat the intimation that he might commit forgery or murder. The Boston *Transcript* thinks it strange that the public should be so blind to the "infamy of the bargain."

We confess we cannot see it in any such light. We know of nothing either in the law of the land or in the ethics of political life, which forbids any man from receiving the votes of any portion of the people who choose to support him for office. This is a government of the people,—and Democrats are people as well as Republicans. Political orthodoxy may be confined to the Republicans, but the right to vote is not. The habit is quite too general among politicians,—(and it has been confirmed during the war,) of assuming that their own party embraces all who have a right to say anything about political matters,—that they, and they only, are the people, and that those who differ from them in sentiment, or who belong to some other party, are of no account whatever in the calculation of political results. Absurd and ridiculous as such an assumption is, very many very sensible and well-meaning men practically fall into it, and regulate their action accordingly.

If Mr. CHASE proposed, for the sake of office, to abandon his own principles and adopt those of the Democratic Party, the case would be different. But he proposes nothing of the sort. On the contrary, every suggestion that he may be nominated, no matter from what quarter it comes, implies and assumes that he is to be nominated on *his own* platform,—that his election by the Democratic Party will be a triumph of the political principles he has always supported, and that his nomination by that party simply indicates that the time has come when they can contest those principles no longer. In this point of view, we do not see how Mr. CHASE's willingness to accept such a nomination can imply any imputation upon either his personal character or his political integrity.

We should be very glad to believe that the Democratic Party had reached any such conviction or was ready to act upon it. It would be a fortunate thing for the country if both the great parties were prepared to accept, substantially, the same political creed, and to administer the Government on the same general principles. If they could have done this at the outbreak of the rebellion, we could have saved the Union with much less sacrifice of life and of treasure than that result actually cost us. We are sorry to see, in the action of the Democratic Party at large, just as little ground of hope that they are wise enough to understand and accept the actual condition of political affairs now, as there was in 1861. Nevertheless, the fact that some of them are wise enough to talk about it is something.

## The Path to Peace.

The Charleston *Mercury* strongly contests our position that the shortest road to Peace is by the return of the South to the Union, in accordance with the Reconstruction laws. It says:

"So far from anything being settled in the way of peace, by these laws being completed, the contest will then be just begun. Negro rule will then only commence. Withdraw the army, and we doubt if it would be even attempted. Negro rule can only be army rule. The peace of Congressional reconstruction is the peace of the sword. It is not the peace of States; but the peace of provinces, under military rule. It is not reconstructing the Union of the United States. It is abolishing it forever, by abolishing the States.

No! Radical reconstruction is not peace and prosperity. It is war—war and despotism, which may last for a while, perhaps, until the people fully comprehend its foul hypocrisies; but which is as certain to be overthrown as the continuance of free government in the United States. The only road to peace, and a restoration of the Union of the United States, is *to leave the Union to be, as it is by the Constitution—a Union of States—a Union of white men's States—each of them regulating its elective franchise according to its own views of right and policy.* The Democratic Party, as we understand it, propose to enter upon this anti-revolution road to union and peace and liberty. *They will succeed.*"

The *Mercury* seeks peace through a "restoration of the Union as it is by the Constitution,—a Union of States each of them regulating its elective franchise, according to its own views of right and policy." So do we. The *Mercury* thinks that end will be most speedily attained through the success of the Democratic Party in the coming election. We do not. Let us survey the ground.

Before the election comes all the Southern States will be restored to the Union, and will be again represented in Congress. They will have been admitted with Constitutions framed and adopted by the votes of their own people,—under laws passed by Congress. Those laws prescribe the qualifications for suffrage and admit the blacks to vote. This will be the state of things which will exist in the South at the opening of the next session of Congress. The Union will be restored. Southern representatives will occupy their seats in Congress. State Governments will be in operation in all the Southern States. The military power will have been withdrawn and superseded by the State civil authority. Those States will have ceased to be "provinces,"—they will have resumed their character as *States* in and of the Union, and will thus have reëntered upon the enjoyment of all the rights and powers which States of the Union hold, under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States.

This will be their actual condition then. Why should it be disturbed? Because, says the *Mercury*, it gives the negroes the right to vote: and so long as they have that right, there can be no *peace* in the South: whatever peace may exist there will be only such as may be enforced by the army.

Now this assumes that the whites will not allow the blacks to vote—they will prevent them by force. Is this quite certain? Will it not depend somewhat upon which ticket the blacks vote? Is it not possible that the whites may find it for their interest to convert the blacks rather than murder them? We believe they will. At all events, we don't believe the whites will take the responsibility of rebelling against a plain provision of the national law, and excluding by force from the suffrage a class of people whom that law expressly admits to its exercise. Such a rebellion would require and involve the prompt interference of the national military power; and we do not think the South will be inclined to court that result.

Assuming, then, that interference by force will be avoided, the people of each Southern State will be at full liberty to call new Conventions, frame new Constitutions and regulate their suffrage and all other domestic affairs, according to their own ideas. They will come into practical possession of this right by their readmission to the Union. For when they come back, they come as States,—and have all the rights of other States. There can be no such thing under the Constitution as an inequality of State rights. What one State may do, any other State may do. South Carolina will have the same control over its own affairs as New-York or Massachusetts. Georgia will have the same right to make a new Constitution as Connecticut or Ohio. No act of Congress can affect this right,—either to abridge or enlarge it, or to fetter and control its exercise. Any provision claiming to do this is nugatory. The assumption that admission is conditional, and that it becomes null if the condition is violated, has no foundation in constitutional law or in experience. No State can make conditions of accession to the Union, nor can the National Government impose and enforce conditions upon any State. All the States of the Union are equal in their powers and their rights.

By reëntering the Union, therefore, under the Reconstruction laws, the Southern States gain in theory precisely what they say they want—deliverance from military authority, and control of their own affairs. They can, if they choose, modify the elective franchise, changing the qualifications required, and the manner of its exercise, in their own discretion. They will see abundant reason, we do not doubt, for *not* making, when the time comes, the changes which they threaten now:—but the power will be in their own hands.

In our judgment this is the most direct, feasible and effective method of restoring PEACE; and it is to be carried into practical effect by electing GRANT, who will execute the laws in the spirit of peace and with the liberality, generosity and magnanimity which have marked, throughout his life, the discharge of his official duty.

The *Mercury* proposes to reach it by quite another process—through the success of the Democratic Party. Suppose that party succeeds;—by what successive steps will it carry out the *Mercury's* policy?

Will it repeal the Reconstruction laws and take away the suffrage from the blacks? It cannot do this unless it has both branches of Congress;—the *Senate* it cannot possibly get, and it may not carry the House. This, then, is clearly impossible. The success of the Democratic Party will not open the way for what the *Mercury* calls the "anti-revolution road to peace." It cannot take away the suffrage from the blacks;—they will remain, as they now are, entitled by the national law, to vote.

While the attainment of the end sought is thus seen to be impracticable, the effort may plunge the country into renewed confusion. The attempt on the part of the whites in the South, backed by a Democratic administration, to wrest the ballot from the blacks, would be resisted by the blacks themselves, and they would have the support of a formidable portion of the people in all parts of the Union, because they would have the law on their side as well as the sympathy which always goes with men who are struggling to defend their rights. How far such a conflict might go, or what disasters it might involve, it is of course impossible to foresee; but clearly the path to speedy and assured *peace* does not lie in *that* direction.

In our judgment the interest of the Southern States, as well as of the whole country, is to be best promoted by their return to the Union under the existing laws of Congress. They will thus relieve themselves from the military domination of which they complain so much. They will regain control of their own affairs. We believe they will very speedily find it by no means incompatible with their own welfare to abandon the political distinctions of race which began in slavery and have no basis in reason or good policy, now that slavery exists no longer:—but the matter will be in their own hands and they will have full power to remedy such evils as experience may disclose. They will achieve precisely the result they profess to seek—the resumption of the equality and self-government which will belong to them as States of the Union.

This in our judgment, is now for them as for the whole country, the shortest and the best path to Restoration and Peace.

## The New Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill reported by Mr. MOORHEAD has been conceived in the interest of mining companies and manufacturers, whom it proposes to enrich by a large and somewhat general increase of customs' duties. It does not embody the results of a careful revision, with the view of augmenting the revenue and reducing burdens now borne by consumers. Its authors have taken no notice of lessons taught by other countries as to the profitableness of simplifying the scale of duties and confining them to the smallest possible number of articles. The bill, indeed, is not without some exceptional signs of improvement. For instance, it substitutes in several cases specific for *ad valorem* rates, and it adds to the free list a number of articles of no inconsiderable importance. These are improvements as far as they go. But they are a very meagre set-off to the characteristics of the measure, which may be described as a scheme for fleecing and impoverishing the community as a whole, for the benefit of a fractional part.

A glance at a few of the changes proposed will exemplify Mr. MOORHEAD's general aim, and throw light upon the combination by which he is supported. The duty on copper bars, ingots, and so forth is doubled, while on old copper it is advanced from one and a-half cents to four cents per pound. To aid the owner of a poor Jersey mine who, we believe, has a contract with the Treasury, the duty on nickel alloy, with copper, is increased from thirty-five per cent. to forty cents per pound; on nickel matte from ten per cent. to thirty cents per pound; and on manufactures of nickel from thirty-five to forty per cent. *ad valorem*. Zinc blocks and sheets, which now pay, respectively, one and a half cents and two and a quarter cents, are to pay two and a half and three and a half cents, respectively. An addition which may be roundly stated at more than fifty per cent. is made to the duty on all descriptions of steel. On iron wire, again, the duties are to be doubled, and heavy additions are put upon all other forms of iron manufacture. Even salt does not escape; the duty in bulk, now eighteen cents, being raised to twenty-four cents per hundred pounds, and in bags, at present twenty-four cents, to thirty cents. Varieties of lumber share the general advance. The duty on linens is increased from thirty to forty per cent., and on other articles in a similar proportion. These are samples selected at random, but they show what the monopolists would have, could they control the legislation of the session.

In preparing the free list, good care has been taken of the ship-builders. Masts and spars, logs and unmanufactured timber, now chargeable with a twenty-five per cent. duty, are to be exempt; and other manufactures are helped in the same way. The principle on which these free admissions may be defended is undoubtedly sound. The circumstance to be regretted is, that it is carried out partially, and is more than neutralized by the higher duties imposed on the products of manufactures which are thus substantially aided.

Protection, in fact, as it appears in this bill, is of a dual character. It takes the shape, at one stage, of free admission for articles entering into manufactures—which, as we have said, is just and politic. Then it assumes the form of prohibitory duties to keep off foreign competition—which, considering the help previously afforded, is neither right nor expedient. The demand for an increase of the latter kind of protection is the more extraordinary because immediately following the repeal of internal taxes on manufacturing industry. Supposing this bill to pass, the spectacle would be presented of giving a three-fold aid to certain classes, within the same session; two of the changes swelling profits by cheapening production, and the third by keeping competition out of the field. What the public might hope to gain by lessening the burdens of industry would therefore be more than counterbalanced by additions to the strength of domestic monopolies.

We cannot believe the enactment of this measure, during the present session, probable. If Congress can barely find time to discuss and enact the new Internal Revenue bill, which has been framed in the interest of the country, it cannot venture to grapple with a tariff bill, concocted in the interest of very limited classes. The danger to be apprehended is the hurrying through of such a scheme, under the pressure of a powerful lobby, without attempting to examine the changes proposed, or to consult the convenience and welfare of the people. This wrong the Ways and Means Committee may and should prevent. The report the other day was, that the Committee had decided to postpone the Tariff question until December; and notwithstanding the presentation of Mr. MOORHEAD's bill, it is to be hoped that this purpose will be adhered to.

The tariff needs to be overhauled, revised and perhaps reconstructed. This task, however, to be performed satisfactorily, will require as much time and labor as have been expended in the preparation of the Tax bill now before the House, together with a careful examination of points suggested by the experience of the country since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. BEAMAN's measure is one of great practical importance. But it can be properly considered only in connection with the tariff, and the latter only with a view to greater thoroughness and simplicity than are attainable just now.

## A World-Wide Coinage.

Among the felicitous effects to be expected from the Chinese Embassy, now on their novel and very important mission to the nations of the American and European world, none will probably be more signal than its results in introducing to the vast population of China a uniform metallic money, probably to consist at first of silver coin, to be speedily followed by its multiples in gold. We are happy to state, from personal knowledge, that this measure was earnestly and forcibly brought by one of its active official advocates to the attention of the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. BURLINGAME, during his short sojourn in this City on his way to Washington; that he entered at once into the matter with his accustomed energy and intelligence, perceiving at a glance all the grandeur of its consequences, and that he did not hesitate to express his opinion, that it only needed the concurrence of the United States and of the leading commercial nations of Europe, in simply determining the weight and quality of a common coin, to secure its early adoption and use by the Government and the people of the four hundred millions embraced within the Celestial Empire—not to speak of its probable extension into the adjacent and populous possessions of the British Empire in the East.

With this new and superadded feature, adding so largely to the dignity and scope of the great civilizing measure of monetary unity, as proposed by the Paris Conference, the importance and necessity of intelligent and well-considered action by the Congress of the United States becomes more and more apparent and urgent.

We therefore refer with special gratification to the International Coinage bill, which, after several months of careful consideration, somewhat interrupted by the agitations of the impeachment and the necessary preparations for the coming election, was reported on Tuesday last to the Senate by Mr. SHERMAN from the Finance Committee. In that bill, every friend and supporter of our national credit will rejoice to perceive a very important amendment, which removes the justly obnoxious feature in the bill as first proposed—which had declared the new coin, though reduced three and a half per cent. in weight, to be a legal tender for the preëxisting obligations of the United States. Against that provision the most active and well-known friends of monetary unification had earnestly protested, and it justly gave rise to the most weighty of the objections against the measure urged by Senator MORGAN, one of the Finance Committee.

The bill, as it now stands, reduces the weight of our gold half eagle from 129 grains to 124 9-10 grains, thereby making it precisely equivalent to the 25 franc coin proposed by the Paris Conference—but it expressly provides that such reduced coin shall NOT "be a legal tender for any existing bonds of the United States payable in gold." It will consequently leave to the Treasury its existing legal and moral duty of paying the holder, principal and interest in gold of the full weight to which he was entitled at the time of the contract. The bill, indeed, may rightfully be regarded as the first-born offspring of the Chicago platform, denouncing national repudiation in every shape and form.

The Senate Committee has also done wisely, in laying the bill and accompanying reports before the country, and in recommending the postponement of all further action until the next Winter session, when the Presidential election being over, Congress may carefully consider the subject, after full discussion by the Press and the people.

Meanwhile the subject is under active discussion by the Royal Commission instituted by the British Government, which has already taken a large mass of testimony from the experienced financiers and merchants of the United Kingdom. The Commission will not improbably be inclined to allow sufficient time for consultation with the United States, and especially with the Chinese Embassy on its arrival in London,—involving monetary consequences so interesting to the wide-spread British dominions in the East Indies.

## Widening Streets.

If the Mexican doctrine of betterments prevailed in New-York, it would be cheap and easy to adopt the multifold projects for making tolerably wide streets wider, and tolerably straight streets straighter. When the Governor of a Mexican Federal district takes a fancy to open a few new streets, for the sake of improving a city, he coolly notifies the occupants of the houses through which he proposes to cut his avenues to vacate the premises, because he wants them. And, sure enough, in a few days the buildings are flat. He pays nothing for the land he takes, or the trouble he gives; and the nearest approach to a pecuniary element in the transaction occurs when he orders the owners of the buildings abutting on the new thoroughfare, to put up fresh fronts to their houses within a given number of months, under severe penalties of fine. Such was the official style in Mexico not long ago.

Now a custom like this might justify, perhaps, the many projects entertained in New-York to have streets widened and straightened. But we have serious doubts whether, under a Mexican view of "no pay," some of the abettors would be so anxious for the "improvement." Take the project, for example, now discussed before the Committee of the Councilmen—that of widening Broadway from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-street, at an expense of $20,000,000—when it comes to devoting such a sum to a single street, which many people do not consider to need widening, we begin to ask what this matter of street-widening foots up in a few years.

The truth is a great error prevails regarding wide streets. These have their drawbacks as well as uses—they may be *too* wide. In the natural reaction against the network of narrow thoroughfares, which is to be found in the oldest quarter of all early settled cities, our people get the notion that you cannot have a street too broad. Never was there a greater mistake, especially in streets used like Broadway, for business. The lower part of Broadway, crowded as it is, is not an inch too narrow. To relieve it from pressure of vehicles and pedestrians, the true remedy is not to increase its capacity and crowd in more, but to draw off the stream of transit into parallel thoroughfares. In a wide street the time and labor of crossing and recrossing by those whose business it is to run from store to store, is often a serious matter. It is difficult, too, for goods to be seen on one side of a very wide street by the people who happen to be shopping on the other. A Broadway tradesman gets the advantage of both sidewalks in the display of his wares; a Sixth-avenue shopkeeper, unless he has large goods to sell, can make the contents of his show-window visible to only those who walk on the same side. Again, many streets of reasonable width, as has already been suggested in the TIMES, are better than few streets of enormous width, because "street room and light room combined" give a better light to buildings.

There is a golden mean in the width of streets as in most other matters. Some people really seem to have the idea that no thoroughfare can be too broad. If Wall-street, with its whirl of business, were as broad as Third-avenue, it would be Wall-street no longer—some narrow street, more convenient for the incessant cris-cross of office and bank business, would usurp its place. The "magnificent" streets of Washington are thoroughly unsuited to business. Perhaps if the Parisian velocipede is introduced some day, and employed for business errands, this objection may be overcome, but now it holds good. Some experienced judges have pronounced Canal-street, West Broadway and several other streets and avenues which could easily be named, to be injured for business purposes by their width. It is asserted, with some ground of probability that if certain prominent streets were a little narrower, the value of the property would be actually higher. At the hearing in the $20,000,000 case the other day, one gentleman boldly declared that "a narrower street is best for business purposes;" a second, that to widen Broadway would "drive away business;" and a third, that business men frequently move out of very wide streets into narrower ones by preference, other things being equal.

We need not indorse extreme opinions, which are susceptible of discussion; but we may at least, with such differences of judgment, look twice before spending enormous sums in widening thoroughfares already tolerably wide. So, too, in opening new thoroughfares to relieve Broadway, propositions to make these 150 feet wide have been suggested—an error in the same direction. We must remember, occasionally, that the Mexican theory does not prevail here, and that it generally costs enough to broaden our thoroughfares to plate them with gold.

## MINOR TOPICS.

The Louisville *Journal* is excessively indignant with the Senate for rejecting the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN to be Minister to England. It indulges in half a column of eulogy upon him for his services during the war,—citing specially the relief felt by the rebel Commanders when it was known that he was succeeded by GRANT in command of the Army of the Potomac, and asserting that he could have taken Richmond much sooner than GRANT did. But the country has heard all this before and has disposed of it. It is not easy to see what special claims Gen. MCCLELLAN has on the country, or the dominant party, for the British Mission, nor has he given any evidence of fitness for it so far as we are aware. If the Democracy desire to do him special honor, why not nominate him again for the Presidency? *That* matter they can control.

The suggested election of Ex-Secretary STANTON to be United States Senator in place of Mr. BUCKALEW does not give unalloyed satisfaction to the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania. The Erie *Despatch* thinks that Mr. STANTON ought to be allowed the respite from public life he has desired so long. It holds, also, that this habit of putting a man who has done well in one office, at once into another, is pernicious, because it gives other aspirants no chance, and is really creating an "official or aristocratic class," in violation of the old democratic rule of rotation in office. Going from a higher office to a lower one, moreover, savors too much of office hunger, and ought to be discouraged, and finally the *Despatch* suggests that there are several things to be done before this plan can be carried out. GRANT is not yet elected, nor are the Republicans sure of the Legislature.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* is denouncing the Republicans in Congress for being willing to readmit the Southern States, and calls on Mr. JOHNSON to veto the "Omnibus bill" which is pending in Congress for that purpose. It insists that those States should be kept under rigid military rule until an amendment has been adopted to the Constitution guaranteeing the suffrage to the negroes *in all the States*. Without such a provision, it insists, the rebels in the Southern States, as soon as they are again admitted to the Union, will exclude the colored race from all political rights. It closes by declaring that "with JOHNSON impeached and removed from office, (a duty still incumbent upon Congress,) and an amendment of the Federal Constitution providing a fundamental guarantee of equal political rights to the colored race, the nation will be in the way of peace. *Not till then.*"

The notable advantages of Governmental statistics seem to have penetrated the regions of the unmethodical Orient. The Supreme King of Siam, who, unlike his subjects, is an educated man and versed in occidental learning, yet clings to the patriarchal customs of his native land, and has introduced the science of statistics by publishing an official list of his 81 children, names, date of birth, and of decease, and other important particulars being given. He has only 66 now living. The late second King had but 63 altogether, but even at that rate a census of the whole kingdom for successive years would be interesting.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* has made the discovery that the progressive ideas of the *World* are scouted by the Democratic Party, though it is not denied that they have caused the leaders a good deal of disquiet. Further inquiry, however, says the writer, has disclosed the fact that "the paper is devoid of political influence beyond mere personal clique, It is owned by stockjobbers in the immediate interest of foreign capitalists, and edited by a man of recognized Radical proclivities. Its influence will scarcely be felt on the 4th of July next. Therefore, its systematic effort to Radicalize the Democratic Party for the purpose of securing the highest price for American securities, being known beforehand, must sink it to the level of ordinary operators upon the public credit." It must be satisfactory to all concerned to find the paper thus promptly disposed of. But what will become of the ideas it represents? Can they be discarded as readily as their organ?

In 1863, it seems, Gen. GRANT wrote a letter to a gentleman who had told him he could easily be President,—in which he said:

"*That is the last thing in the world I desire.* I would regard such a consummation as being highly unfortunate for myself, if not for the country. I certainly shall never shape a sentiment, or the expression of a thought, with a view of being a candidate for office. I scarcely know the inducement that could be held out to me to accept office, and unhesitatingly say that I infinitely prefer my present position to that of any civil office within the gift of the people."

The Democratic papers are widely quoting this as a confession that Gen. GRANT is not qualified to be President. But curiously enough *the people* seem inclined to construe it differently. Unlike the Democratic organs they do not regard a strong *desire* for office as equivalent to qualification for it. They are quite apt to think it more or less of a disqualification. Through our whole history thus far, they have been far more disposed to bestow the Presidency on men who have not sought it, than on those who have. We see no evidence as yet, that they have at all changed their preferences or their purposes in this respect.

The discussion of the Tax bill, which has gone on despite the obstructive efforts of those whose anti-GRANT feelings very easily account for their willingness to lure the present Republican Congress into a gross neglect of duty, seems to develop a harmonious, pleasant and eminently practical examination of its details. We are glad to see the general tendency to be light on the taxation of necessities, and to allow the pressure to bear strongest upon luxuries. The tax on playing cards, for instance, although the specific paragraph relating to it was proposed to be stricken out on the ground of its providing a triple tax, was retained, as it should have been. The various attempts to reduce taxes on manufacture and sales of tobacco were voted down, and this wide-spread luxury will properly pay a large proportion of revenue. The exemption of spirit distilleries for pharmaceutical, chemical and scientific purposes, we regard as an unnecessary piece of "buncombe," that being one of the most profitable of all manufactures or trades, and perfectly able to pay its share of the revenue. In general, however, the work is progressing with reasonable rapidity and gratifying intelligence.

Hon. JEHU BAKER, a Republican member of this and the preceding Congress from Illinois, has positively declined a reëlection, and Gen. HAY has been nominated in his place. Mr. BAKER is a man of ability and of culture, and much given to abstract philosophical views of politics and ethics. He has always been Radical in his political sympathies, but has not been able to approve of many things done by the majority of Congress. This conflict of views led to a growing distaste on his part for service in a position where he could not act on his individual judgment without censure from his party associates, and led to his determination to retire from public life. The men who are most contented with public service are those who have least independence of opinion or of action to be anxious about. They "go with their party"—thus escaping all personal responsibility, and enjoying the reputation of being reliable, courageous, stout-hearted statesmen, whom you "always know just where to find."

Mr. CONKLING has been good enough to throw light on what has hitherto been a very dark problem. A question of increasing jurors' fees in one of the Circuit Courts, coming up in the Senate, Mr. CONKLING declared that "the theory of juries is that they receive partial compensation in the service they render to the public in general, and in their education as to their duty as citizens." We had concluded that there must be some mysterious theory in virtue of which jurors get a shilling a case in our State Courts for their service—and probably this is the one. Certainly, without some recondite theory, nobody would pretend that to offer such a price was anything more than a gratuitous snub. Even now, we remain in some doubt regarding the soundness of the theory. We question whether it is capable of general application. That it would hardly do to conduct business on such grounds, may be admitted—or, at least, that business life would begin to be avoided like jury duty. Or, to take an example of public functionaries, would Congressmen be willing to serve their country for a shilling a day, on the ground that "they receive partial compensation in the service they render to the public in general," or "in their education to their duty as citizens?" This last item, by the way, reminds one of the advertisements for office boys, to sweep and run on errands—"no pay, the knowledge of the business being deemed sufficient compensation."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, speaking of the resignation of Mr. ROLLINS as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is to take place upon the confirmation of his successor, says:

"No Conservative can be confirmed, and as the President *will not send in the name of a Radical*, it can but appear that ROLLINS is safe in the mode he has adopted to show his disapprobation of the tone of Congressional debate on the Tax bill, the first section of which proposed legislating Mr. ROLLINS into an office to which he has never been appointed or confirmed. The political importance of the Internal Revenue Bureau as a party machine is too well understood and appreciated by the Radical organization to be allowed to slip through their fingers at this particular juncture."

If the *Post* accurately describes the temper of the President and Senate, we may bid adieu to all hopes of getting a decent administration of the Revenue Department; and if that Department is to be administered for political purposes, and made the tool of party strife, we may abandon all thought of protecting the credit and honor of the Government. A man is wanted in that office who will appoint none but honest and efficient subordinates,—and who will instantly turn out all who are dishonest or inefficient, no matter to what political party they belong or what party service they may have rendered. Until it can be administered on such a basis and with sole regard to the financial interests of the country, the office will not fulfill the objects for which it was created. We hope the President will send in the name of some man who is capable, honest and independent enough of all outside influences to insure the faithful and vigorous performance of his duties—whether he be a "Conservative" or a "Radical," and leave the Senate to take the responsibility of confirming or rejecting him.

Loyalty and patriotism are good things, but when spasmodic in their nature are apt to produce silly actions. The Australian Colonial Parliament, in its horror over the attempt to assassinate Prince ALFRED on Australian territory, at a single sitting read three times and passed a bill too absurd for any assemblage of grown men. The act makes it a misdemeanor not to drink the Queen's health when proposed, and felony to propose even a peaceable separation of the colony from the mother country, with other such crazy extravagances of loyalty. It is to be hoped the home Government will have the sense to disallow such a piece of lunac-

## ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE.

**Worcester and its Cathedral—The Royal Porcelain Works—Some Account of the Manufacture of Chinaware.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

MALVERN, Saturday, May 30, 1868.

As I climb these Malvern Hills, and drink the pure water which gushes in a thousand springs, water soft and pure, so seldom found in these parts, at every zig-zag of the ascent the prospect widens, until a vast and rich expanse of twelve or portions of twelve counties lies like a great map spread out around me, sprinkled with cities, and filled with historic associations. If the Æronautic Society had but perfected one of its models, here would be a good central station. Like the little port on Lake Champlain at the foot of the Adirondack, you could start from it and go to any part of the world. Not having a flying machine, I am forced to descend the mountain, and make use of the railway. My first trip is to the Old Cathedral City of Worcester, the scene of CROMWELL'S crowning victory. In sight of my window, surrounded by old trees, and bean fields with their delicious odors and murmuring bees, is a cottage three hundred years old. It was a nice farm-house in its day, and there is not so picturesque a dwelling for miles around. Here slept, before or after the battle, CHARLES I. or OLIVER CROMWELL. It is a trouble to ascertain which, and it is better to give the partisans of the martyr King and the republican leader their choice. The outside of the pretty old house must content you, for it is inhabited by three exceedingly cross old maids, who have chained and locked their gates, and will open their hearts to no one. They do not care for love, and, what is more hopeless, they have no desire for money. So, when you walk that way through the clover, you must enjoy the delicious scenery, the wonderful perfume of the broad bean, which I never saw in America, but which should be grown, if only for its fragrance, and the songs of the larks soaring up in a thrilling jubilation of melody high heavenward. Stand in the cloud of odor, and you have at once the hum of bees, the lark's soaring song and the distant bell-like notes of the cuckoo; and, with the chirpings of many unknown warblers, you may have also at times the music of blackbird, thrush and nightingale, and the sweet-toned chime of the Priory church bells. But I must get on to Worcester.

In every cathedral town the first object is the cathedral. An English cathedral is a monument of the past, and a monument only. There may be a daily service in some corner, with a score of attendants, and a well-dressed but painfully small congregation for the size of the edifice on Sundays. The cathedrals belong to another age and another faith, and, but for their magnificent architecture, might be pulled down or allowed to crumble into ruins. Worcester Cathedral would make ten handsome churches. But there is a pride which preserves and restores them. Four years' labor and some hundreds of thousands of pounds have been expended on this cathedral, which will not be completed under two years—all for a monument and a mausoleum. King JOHN lies buried here, and his statue lying in state is one of the finest in the Kingdom.

There must have been a time when Worcester filled its great cathedral, but at present the people prefer their snug churches and chapels. Some of these are of a singularly ambitious style of architecture. In one street is a new Scotch Presbyterian chapel built in the most ornate style of ecclesiastical gothic. More curious seemed to me a Baptist chapel in the same fashion, surmounted by a cross, with heads of saints, as I took them to be, with carvings, and all the luxuries of medieval art. I went inside expecting to see a high altar, but instead of it was a high pulpit, and behind it a baptistry in white marble.

Worcester is located on the Severn, here navigable by small steamers and pleasure barges; but the real work is done by a canal and the rail. There are large machine shops, and an immense vinegar factory; but the most famous productions of Worcester are porcelain and cut-glass. The Royal Porcelain Works are among the finest in England, and by the liberality of the Company I was allowed to spend two hours in inspecting every part of them, from the grinding of the raw materials to the painting and gilding of the finished work. As the time is not distant when America will make her own porcelain, you will perhaps allow me to give some account of the manufacture.

The first thing that struck me was the fact that not one article used in the production of porcelain is found upon the spot. The very coal which bakes it comes from the Welsh mines, or the black country. Porcelain is composed of granite from Cornwall, flint from some chalk district, Norwegian spar, and bones, which, of course, may come from any agricultural district. Granite, flint, bones and spar are calcined, then ground separately in water to an impalpable powder with stones, which are also brought from a distance. The moulds are made of Derbyshire spar. In selecting bones those of the horse are rejected, as on being calcined they take a dark color. The grinder thought they contained more iron than those of neat cattle, but for that he could give no reason. When ground these elements are mixed in the proper proportions to make the paste for porcelain, parian ware, &c. Almost all the ware now made is pressed or turned in plaster of Paris moulds. Cups, dishes, &c., are first rudely fastened on the wheel, and then on another wheel fitted to their moulds by dexterous hands, tools and the centrifugal force of rapid motion. The paste dries quickly in the moulds, and is then finished in a lathe, and the handles or ornaments, separately moulded, are added. The feet of egg cups are entirely turned in a lathe and then fastened to the cup. Statuettes are moulded in many pieces—in some cases fifteen or twenty, which must be carefully joined and the whole finished before going to the kiln.

When the porcelain ware is finished as to its form, it is dipped in a white wash of fine powder made of a greenish glass. This is the glazing. This dries quickly, and it is now carefully packed in crucibles, covers luted on and piled up in the kiln. The kiln is bricked up, the fires lighted in the furnaces and the whole raised to a white heat. The glazed ware is next gilded and painted. The gold is in an amalgum of mercury mixed with paint. The brilliant colors are minerals, which form enamels and become a part of the glazing. Now comes a second baking, but there may be a third, and so on to a seventh, each baking increasing the beauty and translucency of the ware. When the heat has driven off the mercurial paint the gold is left pure and beautiful, incrusted upon the vitriolous surface of the ware, ready for the brightening tools of the burnishers. Several of these were old women in spectacles, who had been all their long lives burnishing gold and getting silver for their pains. Only a small proportion of the persons employed here are girls or women, as all the more important and artistic work is done by men, but it is evident that all the light work could be as well done by women, and would afford them a beautiful employment. Even the moulding, the lathe work, the enamel dipping require dexterity rather than strength, and the modeling and arrangement of flower work, lace work, raised jeweled work and the painting of landscapes, flowers and all the bright and beautiful ornamentation of the richest services of porcelain are strictly within the scope of feminine art. Even if men originate the best designs, there is nothing to prevent women from copying them. But I saw none engaged in any higher work than the mechanical and laborious one of burnishing gold, while men were painting tea-cups and piecing together the limbs of parian statues.

The Worcester porcelain is of a good quality, and equal to any but that of a few continental manufactories. It does not reach the high artistic excellence of Sevres, nor do the English produce at all certain varieties, but the services made at this factory for the Queen and others willing to pay a few thousands for such fragile luxuries, compare well with the best Dresden. Worcester excels in the matching of broken sets, or in reproducing old patterns. I do not understand why they do not make here the beautiful flowers in porcelain now so common in Paris, but which are scarcely imported into England.

Before leaving the factory I went to the glass cutting department. Some of the finest cut glass and engraved glass in the Paris Exhibition was from Worcester. The patterns of arabesque, scroll, flower and intaglio work are exquisite, and I soon saw how it was done. A burly, big-headed Bohemian sitting before a lathe armed with a set of small copper wheels, fed with emery, told the story. As in the porcelain department, everything is brought from a distance. The glass itself is all made in Staffordshire, and brought here to be cut. The grinding-stones come from a distance; the sand for the heavier grinding, as of tumblers and chandelier drops, is from the Isle of Wight, and the copper, iron, coal, and the more artistic workmen, like the Bohemian, and several designers, are from long distances. They are here because enterprise and capital have brought them. The same spirit that brings West India sugar and Seville oranges to the northern coast of Scotland, to make into marmalade, has collected all the materials of this beautiful manufacture in a dull midland English town, whence its products are scattered over the world. Where skill and industry are the chief requisites of any manufacture there is no difficulty. The materials of a set of porcelain worth $1,000 might not cost $1. Granite, flint, spar, bones, glass—for the glazing is glass of a kind which unites readily with the other materials—there cost little more than the trouble of their collection. So, if ingenious Americans care to go into the manufacture of porcelain, there is nothing to hinder them.

MONADNOCK.

## INDIANA.

**Gen. Grant and the Jews—The Slanderers of Mr. Colfax—Growing Importance of the Chase Movement.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Monday, June 8, 1868.

GEN. GRANT AND THE JEWS.

The most insidious efforts are being made at this juncture in Indiana, as well as in other Western States, to prevail upon the Jews to declare *en masse* that they will not vote for Gen. GRANT on account of his well-known Vicksburg order. Two circulars have lately been addressed to a great many Jews of Republican proclivities in the Western States for the purpose of inducing them to join in this crusade against the Republican candidate for the Presidency. One of them is dated and mailed at St. Louis, and signed by a certain ISAACS, who styles himself a "Jewish officer," but who, it is said, cannot be found in that city at all. The other is got up in Chicago, and is not signed by anybody, but it is full of preposterous falsehoods concerning the opinions which, it asserts, Gen. GRANT entertains in regard to the Jews in the United States. To judge by these circulars and by the constant harping of many Democratic papers in the West on the same subject, it is evident that desperate efforts will be made all Summer to alienate the mass of the Republican Jews from Gen. GRANT. If this line of policy had any prospects of success, the matter would be serious enough, for there are in Illinois not less than 30,000 Jewish voters, and in Indiana at least 15,000; and, inasmuch as five-sixths of them have hitherto always voted with the Republicans, a wholesale defection on their part would endanger the election of GRANT and COLFAX in Illinois, and render the election of the Democratic ticket in Indiana certain beyond a doubt. But these efforts are wasted. The Jews now already declare indignantly that appeals of this kind are insults to their common sense, and that if, as certain Democratic politicians have advised, mass meetings of the Jews should be called for the purpose of making demonstrations against Gen. GRANT, their leading men would be the first to denounce the movement and the designing politicians who originated it.

COLFAX AND HIS SLANDERERS.

If the friends of Gen. GRANT are justly indignant at these unscrupulous attacks made upon him, the admirers of Mr. COLFAX, especially here in his own State, denounce in unmeasured terms the course pursued by the Democratic papers and politicians toward their favorite. While these papers and the Democratic politicians are intent on alienating the Jewish voters from Gen. GRANT, they seek at the same time to exasperate the adopted citizens, especially the Germans, against SCHUYLER COLFAX, and they are even making efforts to fill the minds of the soldiers with distrust of the Speaker, whom letters bearing fictitious signatures represent as guilty of the most unfeeling and heartless conduct toward poor wounded soldiers. Mr. COLFAX has promptly denounced the statements contained in one of these letters as a tissue of falsehoods; but other missives of the same description have already made their appearance, and more of them will doubtless follow. The slanderers who get them up know full well that where the people are acquainted with Mr. COLFAX such shafts will recoil upon those who discharge them at him; but they hope that they will produce a certain effect in States where the kind-heartedness and affability of the Speaker are not so generally known. Let me say, then, once for all, that those who accuse SCHUYLER COLFAX of such conduct toward wounded soldiers as is intimated in the above-mentioned letters, are guilty of gross and utterly unjustifiable falsehoods.

THE GERMANS AND GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Germans, of whom upward of one-half are Republicans in this State, are suddenly assured by the Democratic papers that they never had a more unscrupulous and relentless enemy than Mr. COLFAX, and, in proof of this assertion, they say that he was the most prominent leader of the Know Nothing movement in Northern Indiana, and a terrible oath, which they assert Mr. COLFAX not only took himself, but drew up and made thousands of other native Americans take, and which bristles with hostility against foreigners, is printed in startling type. The same dodge was resorted to here in Indiana some ten or twelve years ago, and it then utterly failed of its purpose. The oath in question, it was proven at that time, was a weak invention of the enemy, and Mr. COLFAX neither drew it up nor took it, nor made others take it. It is impossible for anybody to alienate from Mr. COLFAX the intelligent foreign-born voters in his own State; but in other States, where the facts are not known, this invention will no doubt be brought to bear upon the adopted citizens. There is no truth whatever in it, and so far as Indiana is concerned Mr. COLFAX will get more votes from adopted citizens than any of the other candidates proposed at Chicago for the same office could have obtained. In this connection let me mention that most of the students at the Catholic University near South Bend, a large majority of whom were born abroad, who have heretofore voted solidly for the Democratic ticket, will this time vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

Both here in Indiana and Illinois the politicians of the two parties, but especially the Democrats, are greatly puzzled at the growing importance of the Chase movement, and it is a somewhat remarkable fact that both the Radicals and the Democratic ultraists concur in their opinion of it so far as this State and Illinois are concerned. The Copperheads say that the Chief Justice never had many friends in Indiana and Illinois, and that those who used to prefer him as a candidate for the Presidency are now, without an exception, his most determined enemies; so that the nomination by the Democratic National Convention of Mr. CHASE would not only gain the Democrats no new friends, but would compel them to waste two-thirds of the campaign in efforts to whip in the "sore heads," and to stifle the dissatisfaction with which a great many Democrats would receive the nomination of Mr. CHASE, while the Republicans are now as united, harmonious and enthusiastic as they ever were. The Republicans add to this that they do not think that the nomination of Mr. CHASE will do the Democrats a bit of good, inasmuch as the floating vote which generally goes with the side that has the best prospects of success, is now already satisfied that GRANT and COLFAX cannot be beaten, and that it will consequently go unanimously for them.

VOORHEES AND CHASE.

The Pendletonians, *par excellence*, are beginning to grow furious at the formidable dimensions which the Chase movement is assuming. They are especially incensed against Mr. VOORHEES, whom they charge with having written letters to each of the Indiana delegates to the New-York Convention, and urging them to drop PENDLETON and declare for CHASE. They say that VOORHEES pursues this course because he is jealous of PENDLETON'S popularity in the West, and because he knows that, if PENDLETON should be nominated in New-York and elected in November next, he (VOORHEES) would be left out in the cold, and receive neither a Cabinet appointment nor a first-class foreign mission. They also quote with great delight a passage from a speech which Mr. VOORHEES, some nine years ago, delivered to the students of the University of Virginia, a short time after defending young COOK, one of JOHN BROWN'S men, at Charlestown, Va. Mr. VOORHEES said in that speech that, not his client, but Messrs. SEWARD, SALMON P. CHASE, HENRY WARD BEECHER and GREELEY, who, he said, were morally responsible for the John Brown raid, should be executed; the same statement he had made in his speech to the jury at Charlestown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

It is believed that Mr. VOORHEES will try to get the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Terre Haute District. The Republican nomination will no doubt be conferred on Col. HUNTER. Judge LAMB and Congressman HOLMAN will be pitted against each other in the Third District. The contest will be very bitter, and the result is somewhat doubtful. The renomination of Col. SHANKS in the Ninth District gives great satisfaction. The Democrats will nominate Mr. COOKERILL, a Fort Wayne lawyer, but they cannot expect to overcome the vast Republican majority in the district.

W. C.

## FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

*From Le Follet.*

So far as the style and make of dress is concerned, we find there is not much change since last month. The "Marie Antoinette" fichu takes a very prominent place in most toilettes, though for ladies no longer young other shapes more suitable replace the paletot. The fichu is essentially youthful in appearance when worn as an out-of-door garment; and, unless the figure is young, the rotonde or flowing mantle is far more becoming. The fichus are very pretty when made entirely of lace, as they very frequently are; also of silk matching the dress, and trimmed with lace, or of black silk, and worn with a colored dress. Black lace is very fashionable, not only for fichus, but mantles and scarfs of various descriptions, and sometimes lined with color. Flounces are much in favor. The greater number of short dresses are trimmed with a narrow flounce, not unfrequently of a different color to the dress. The under-skirts are also made with a flounce, and in that case the whole toilette, including the fichu, should be trimmed to match. The upper skirts are still very generally worn in the panier style, being caught up at the sides, puffing out at the back, while the front breadth is perfectly flat, having no crinoline or stiffness under it, the crinoline always commencing from the sides, but being carefully shaped so as to keep the bottom of the dress from hanging ungracefully limp. For in-door dress, the double skirt forming paniers, with a muslin body, completed by a small hanging veste, with or without sleeves, is very much worn. These fancy vestes are made of cachemire, and trimmed with gold cord or braid, or narrow plaited flounces, and have sometimes scarf sashes. They are very stylish and fanciful. Jet has almost entirely gone out of fashion, fringe (either of silk with network, or of satin balls, &c.,) having to a great extent taken its place. There are also many rich galons and superb ribbons for sashes, to be worn with summer dresses. The variety of sashes is immense. Among others we mention the "Violetta," with a taffetas bow, formed of a cluster of small bows cut in the shape of violets; the ceinture "Papilton," with butterfly bow; the ceinture "Djelma," forming an Oriental scarf; the ceinture "Postillon," with small basque behind; ceinture "Collette," looping up the dress *à la paysanne*; and the ceinture "Camargo," gathering up the skirts *en paniers*. Although the short costume is the only dress admissible for morning costume or walking dress, our readers must not suppose they are ever admissible for *fête* toilette; for such occasions the dress should be made long, training behind though short in the front, the side breadths being much longer, and gathered to the length of the front, thus forming a kind of panier merely by the manner in which the skirt is set on. An effort is being made to shorten the train even in full dress; this however, if not a failure, will, at least, be a work of time; at present, for dinner and evening dress, the train is still in favor. The following are some of the newest models for walking-dress: Costume of stone colored sultane, the under-skirt just escaping the ground, trimmed with a plaited flounce of the same with a heading. The upper skirt is trimmed with a narrow flounce, and raised at each side under a bow of the same colored silk, edged with a plaiting of sultane. Casaque, fitting at the waist, made with three long and wide basques trimmed round with a plaited frill, fastened at the waist with a sash of silk, edged to match the bows at the side. Another costume, in this style, of blue silk, trimmed with two rows of narrow plaiting of the same. Upper skirt, quite short, of fancy material, pearl gray, trimmed at the edge with plaiting of the same. This skirt is raised on each hip by five or six butterfly bows made of gray silk, causing the dress to set *en paniers*; bows to match are carried straight down the front of this upper skirt. High body of blue silk, with hanging sleeves and fichu "Marie Antoinette," trimmed with double plissé of the same. This fichu is fastened at the back, and falls in two short rounded ends. Although two different colored skirts, or a skirt of color and one of black, are still worn, both skirts alike, or at least of the same color if not material are more *distingue*, and at the same time have certainly a quieter and more lady-like appearance. Thus, a skirt of dove-colored silk trimmed with two narrow flounces; upper skirt of fancy material, the same color, trimmed with three bias folds of the silk arranged in scollops or vandykes. Body high at the back, and opening square in front over a chemisette of muslin or guipure, with a fichu "Trianon" trimmed with a narrow frill headed with folds of silk. Another, of emerald green silk, trimmed with two narrow flounces all round, and carried *en tablier* up the front. Tunic, also of silk, open in front, and quite long at the back, so as to be drawn up, and form three large bouillons or paniers. Plain high body, and fichu "Marie Antoinette" trimmed with two narrow frills. Costume of foulard Mexicain; a double skirt trimmed with several rows of brown silk braid of different widths. A cape of the same, forming a cardinal in front, and ends at the back, which are tied at the waist. This pèlerine, which is also trimmed with braid, is completed by a rich fringe of brown silk. Foulard seems determined to maintain its place; nothing can be lighter or more graceful for the present style of double skirts. An elegant dress of foulard de Java may be made in this style, the lower skirt trimmed with four narrow flounces edged with satin the same color; short skirt of the same, trimmed with one flounce all round, and raised at the middle of the back. Plain high body, fastened with satin buttons; sleeves trimmed with revers of satin. Mantelet plaited at the back under a rosette of leaves edged with satin; the ends of the mantelet are very long, crossed in front, and fastened at the back below the waist by a second rosette of leaves, the whole trimmed round with a frill of foulard edged with satin. Another robe de foulard, white ground with very small spots of bright color. The under-skirt may be made of the same, or the color and white striped; two narrow flounces or plaitings round the lower skirt, and one round the upper, which is drawn up at the sides under large rosettes of colored silk or satin. The mantelet may match either skirt, and should be trimmed either with pelisse or flounce to match, and fastened by a rosette at the back of the waist. Evening dresses are made either with several skirts or much trimmed at the bottom, with a short overskirt very bouffantes at the back and sides of the waist; thus, several skirts of tulle, the upper one in form of a tunic, trimmed round with a wreath of leaves and beetles. This tunic was raised at each side under a large bouquet of the same. Low body, with wreath of leaves round the top and sleeves. Head-dress: wreath and long, bright grass hanging over the chignon. A dinner dress of shaded poult de soie glacé. Trained skirt, trimmed with a flounce of rich lace, white or black. Low body, quite plain, and short, flat sleeves. Wide sash of silk, trimmed with lace, fastened considerably below the waist, so as to draw the skirt up in a large bouffon. "Marie Antoinette" fichu, with rather short ends, so as just to cross and fall a little below the waist at the back; this must be of lace, to match that on the dress. A dress of gray silk, with two skirts—the under one very long and trained, trimmed with a flounce edged with satin the same color; upper skirt, tunique, trimmed with piping of satin and a deep fringe of silk. This tunic is open to the waist at each side; over the openings are two long ends, pointed at the bottom, and trimmed with satin and fringe. Square low body, with chemisette of muslin or lace; long sleeves, open to the shoulder, with white closed under sleeves. Sash of silk, trimmed to match the tunic. This dress may be made with a low body and lace fichu "Marie Antoinette," with equally good effect.

Chambery gauze is much in favor for evening dress. With dresses of this material are worn sashes of wide ribbon—bright colors, either to match or contrast well. Dresses of India muslin, trimmed with lace, are also worn over colored silk. This has always a charming effect. White Algeriennes, or alpaca, are also useful materials for the Louis XVI. style, which is now the rage, as they fall in graceful and soft folds, and contrast so well with the bright-colored satin bows with which these dresses must be trimmed; and Marie Antoinette fichu in black lace.

Bonnets have undergone little if any change since last month. The chapeau mantille is still the favorite style. Black lace is generally preferred, but white and colored crape and blonde are much used; care should be taken that the color chosen is one that will suit; a black lace mantille with bouquet of colored or macrées flowers, is becoming to any complexion, and may be worn with any dress. Some ladies have been wearing the mantille with simply a bow of colored ribbon forming a diadem, and to which the mantille is attached. This, although by no means an inelegant coiffure, is far too eccentric to become general. Rice and fancy straw are also much used. A very pretty model with these materials may be made with a very small fanchon trimmed *en diadème*, with a wreath of green beetles and grasses; another piece of the straw plaited falls over the chignon, but not deep enough to cover it. Barbes of white blonde, fastened by a bouquet to match the diadem. Another very charming model is a fanchon of tulle, entirely covered with lilies of the valley, and edged with blonde; a fringe of lilies across the chignon, and a bouquet of pink and white at the side. Blonde strings, fastened with small bouquet. A chapeau "Marie Antoinette," of black figured tulle, the barbes fixed at the back under a bow of black satin, cross in front, and are fastened under another satin bow. Diadem of lace, with a white aigrette fixed at the side by a small bird of bright colors. A chapeau fanchonette of white straw, with scarf of black tulle placed à la Trianon—that is to say, across the back, so as to form the barbes. Bandeau of daisies with silvered leaves mixed with the ruche of blonde. Another white straw fanchon was trimmed simply with a charming bow of blue ribbon at the side, and fringe of wild hyacinths across the chignon. Strings of blue ribbon edged with blonde. A chapeau pouff of blue blonde, with long bow and barbes of the same; a soft curled feather falling across the front. A black lace bonnet, with diadem of field flowers and green beetles; barbes of lace. A chapeau "Lamballe" of rice straw, trimmed round with a ruche of straw-colored silk pinked. Red rose at the side, and strings of silk to match the ruche. A bonnet of green tulle, trimmed with white lilac and blonde; and another of light blue tulle, trimmed with myosotis and blonde.

Caps now, as at all times, follow as nearly as possible the bonnets of the season. We are not, therefore, surprised to see the mantille increasingly gaining favor, particularly as it is not only a charming accompaniment to a young face, but may be equally well arranged to suit any age. The small round cap is made simply with a frill of lace or blonde, trimmed in front with ribbon or flowers, and at the back with bow and long ends falling over the chignon.

## INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

**Opposition of Senator Morgan to the Plan of the Paris Conference for Monetary Unification.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

Senator MORGAN, of the Finance Committee, has submitted his views against the bill recently reported by Senator SHERMAN from that Committee, for monetary unification according to the plan agreed upon by the Conference held in Paris. Among other objections to the plan, he states that the reduction which this measure would effect in the present legal standard value of the gold coin of the United States would be at the rate of three and a half dollars in the hundred, and the reduction in the legal value of our silver coinage would be still more considerable. A change in our national coinage so grave as that proposed by the bill should be made only after the most mature deliberation. The circulating medium is a matter that directly concerns the affairs of every-day life, affecting not only the varied intricate and multiform interests of the people at home, to the minutest detail, but the relations of the nation with all other countries as well. The United States has a peculiar interest in such a question. It is a principal producer of the precious metals, and its geographical position—most favorable, in view of impending commercial changes—renders it wise that we should be in no haste to fetter ourselves by any new international regulation based on an order of things belonging essentially to the past. The movement proposed in the bill appears to be in the wrong direction. The standard value of gold coin should be increased, brought up to our own, rather than lowered. The reason should be obvious. Authorities unite in the conclusion that a fall in the value of the precious metals, in consequence of their rapidly increasing quantity, is inevitable. Unification, to be desirable, must be universal. Unless its advantages are palpable to commercial people of Europe occupying contiguous territories, and whose intercommunication is constant, it cannot be of serious moment to us, to whom the change would be of but comparative usefulness. A period of suspension of specie payment like the present, it has been stated, is a favorable one for inaugurating the change proposed by the bill. But the juncture is one marked by great differences of opinion in respect to the question of circulation. Return to specie payments and the public finances as a whole, a change in the value of coinage would but add to the embarrassments of the situation, and it may be remarked incidentally that the reduction of the legal value of the dollar would inure largely to the benefit of speculators in gold and hoarders of the precious metals—a fact that might seriously prejudice the measure in public estimation. If the nation were comparatively free from debt, Congress might with some propriety consider the question of changing the legal standard of coin. But, one effect of reducing it, as now proposed, would be to deprive the public creditor of nearly a hundred million dollars of his rightful due. In the estimation of the Committee, such a proposition ought not to be entertained by Congress. It is proper here to say that the delegate, Mr. RUGGLES, who favors unification, has at no time thought it just to lower the value of our coin without making proper allowance to the holders of several forms of national obligations. To be acceptable, a change in our coinage must be a thing of clearly obvious advantage, and proceed from the people. There has, however, been no popular expression in favor of the proposed plan, nor, indeed, any voluntary action in that direction whatever, on the part of financial men either in this country or elsewhere. If there has been any complaint in regard to our monetary system, the fact has not come to the knowledge of your Committee. On the other hand, certain scientific bodies in our country have already protested against any ill-considered change in the present American dollar. Our coinage is believed to be the simplest of any in circulation, and every way satisfactory for purposes of domestic commerce. It possesses special merits of every-day value, and should not for light reasons be exchanged, where the advantages sought to be gained are mainly theoretical, engaging more properly the attention of the philosopher than the practical man. The instincts of our people lead them to believe that we are on the eve of important business changes, and we may therefore safely hold fast for the present to what experience has proven to be good, following only where clear indications may lead and a future of great prosperity opens to our country. The war gave us self-assertion of character, and removed many impediments to progress. It also proved our ability to originate means to ends. Its expensive lesson will be measurably lost if it fails to impress upon us the fact that the traditions of Europe are not suited to our peculiar situation and the genius of our enterprising countrymen. The people of the United States have been quick to avail themselves of their natural advantages. The public lands, not only, and the mines of precious metals, but our political institutions have likewise powerfully operated in our favor and will continue to do so with increasing force. Unification of the coinage, like all similar questions, should be taken up without bias and considered on the broad ground of national interest. At the proper time, when the country is restored to a normal financial condition, and the public ask a change in this regard, it may be well to appoint a commission of experts, carefully to consider the question in its various bearing. Reflection and further observation here and elsewhere may suggest the foundation for a better and more enduring system than the one now proposed, which, in the nature of things is but a provisional one. Permanency is equally important with uniformity in our coinage.

**The Missouri Congressmen.**

*From the St. Louis Democrat, June 8.*

In the First District we hear of no opposition to Gen. PILE, whose faithful service has made him many friends among those who voted against him two years ago. We presume he will be renominated without opposition, and, though the district was very close at the last election, we think he will prove strong enough to carry it. In the Second District, there are named besides Mr. NEWCOMB, the present member, Hon. G. A. FINKELNBURG, and several from the country. If the nomination is conceded to the city, we presume it will be thought proper to select a German, and Mr. FINKELNBURG will probably be the strongest candidate. Many have spoken of Gen. SCHURZ, but we understand that he positively declines. Several candidates have been proposed in the Third District, but as yet we see no general disposition to prefer any one to Mr. J. W. CHASE, who was beaten at the special election only by the defection of a few Radicals. If he was regularly nominated, we presume they would now support him heartily. In the Fourth District, Col. GRAVELLY is warmly supported by several papers, and we observe no considerable opposition to his nomination. In the Fifth District, the prospect of Col. MCCLURG'S nomination for Governor has led to the nomination of several candidates—half a dozen, at least. In the Sixth District we presume Col. VAN HORN will be renominated without opposition. He can probably poll as large a vote as any candidate in the district. In the Seventh District Gen. LOAN has declined a nomination, but there is as yet no general expression of preference for any person as his successor. Several candidates have been named. Meanwhile the *Union* proposes Gen. LOAN for Senator in place of Mr. HENDERSON. In the Eighth District Mr. BENJAMIN has also declined a nomination, and, among other candidates named, Hon. J. R. WINTERS, of the Hannibal *Courier*, is prominent. There are some, however, who are indisposed to accept Mr. BENJAMIN'S withdrawal, and desire to retain him in the position which he has so well filled. In the Ninth District we have seen no discussion of the Congressional question. It is said, with what truth we do not know, that Mr. ANDERSON will withdraw.

**Death of Ex-Gov. McRae of Mississippi.**

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 7.*

The *Trade Wind*, from Belize, Honduras, brings us tidings of the death, on 31st inst., of JOHN J. MCRAE, a citizen who has not only received repeatedly the highest honors in the gift of his native State, Mississippi, having for two terms been Governor, and served both in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States as the representative of his State, but was from early manhood up to the time of his death one of the leaders of public opinion, then exercising wide-spread and controlling influence over a fourth of the State, and more or less to its remotest corners.

Gov. MCRAE was of slight physique and high, strong and excitable temperament. It was a wonder to his friends how he kept himself under such subjection as to wear so long and so well, and to be, as often happened, the means of allaying a public fever of which one would have expected him to be the first victim. But when once his reason and his feelings united to induce him to lead off, no voice rang forth more eloquently or inspiringly, and no knight charged more fearlessly or more successfully upon the enemy.

Gov. MCRAE'S death was not unexpected. He had been long in ill health, and had gone in utter despair of other relief to Central America, where he has found a grave.

**A Newspaper Inciting Soldiers to Insubordination—Order by Gen. Shepherd.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, June 11.

On the 5th of June the Montgomery *Advertiser* contained the following paragraph:

"We are requested by the soldiers on duty at this place to state that at the nigger carpet-bag and scallawag meeting, held at the Capitol on Saturday night, the soldiers gave three groans for GRANT, three cheers for MCCLELLAN, and three cheers for ANDREW JOHNSON. They were given by the soldiers, with a hearty good will, and rolled from the Capitol to the Artesian Basin. We are also requested by these soldiers to state that any assertion contrary to this is a base falsehood. The soldiers say they are white men, and have no love for carpet-baggers and scallawags."

In consequence of the above, the following order, which appeared yesterday, has been issued by Gen. SHEPHERD, commanding the Sub-District of Alabama:

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, June 6, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.—The issue of the Montgomery *Advertiser* of yesterday contains a statement which, if in the slightest degree true, deserves the reprobation of every right-minded soldier in the sub-district.

The statement alluded to applauds, incites and stimulates soldiers to insubordination and disgrace by the publication that some have uttered groans against the General of our army, to whom the country has awarded such a commission for his eminent services in suppressing a rebellion aimed at the destruction of our Republic and our freedom as a people.

The soldiers in this sub-district are therefore assured that it is a plain duty to rebuke in a becoming manner every effort made by the publishers of newspapers, or by other individuals, tending to incite disgraceful acts and insubordination; and also to abstain from any expression of political opinion on persons or parties. Thus may soldiers make manifest that they are meritorious, and incapable of being led astray by evil-minded persons, and least of all by those who have caused the pall of death to cover a million soldiers.

By order of
Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. L. SHEPHERD.
W. T. HARTZ, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. G.

**The Loss of the Steamship Nevada off Cape Hatteras.**

*From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal, June 10.*

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer *Resolute*, Capt. STODDARD, from Cape Hatteras Beach, we have been furnished with the particulars of the loss of the steamship *Nevada*, of New-York.

She left New-York on the 3d inst., with a full cargo of merchandise and a number of passengers, bound to Havana and Vera Cruz. On the 4th inst., at midnight, the ship grounded on Hatteras Shoals, in in a thick fog. There being a heavy swell on the vessel labored hard: but at daylight a landing was effected on the beach, and assistance sent for. The passengers were landed, an anchor run out to heave her off, the cargo hove overboard to lighten her, and every effort made to save her; but finding her leaking badly and the sea running high, they were compelled to abandon her. One seaman lost his life by the upsetting of a boat. At 5:30 P. M., on 5th inst., the ship worked over the shoals, and at 4 A. M. on the 6th she sank in twelve fathoms of water, due south from Hatteras lighthouse. The Captain left for Newbern, and the first officer of the ship was put on board the wrecking steamer *Winants*, bound to the ship off Body Island. The ship's masts are above water. Nothing whatever was saved from the vessel.

The following is a list of the passengers and crew: Passengers—C. Hollester, Geo. B. Millar, T. Ruirz Castello, Mario Josef Garson, Letitie Saguin, Domingo Fernanda. Captain—McGill; first officer's name not given; George Richardson, second mate. Crew—A. Baylor, J. A. Lovell, E. Macnamara, David Hopkins, Chas. A. Rives, Patrick Flynn. Firemen—Joseph Redmond, Jas. Farrell, Chris. Kenan, Michael O'Neal, Wm. O'Connell, Archer Dick. Waiters—H. F. Roust, Edward North, Chas. Rolley, John Shift.

**Convention of Border State Colored Men.**

A Convention of colored Republicans is to be held in Baltimore on the 4th of August, to be composed of delegates from Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and West Virginia, and to consider the condition of "the colored citizens of those States."

The circular refers to the fact that the Chicago Convention has "remembered the rights of the loyal citizens of the so-called reconstructed States," and regrets that "no more could have been done for the claims and rights of the loyal citizens of the so-called loyal States."

The objects of the contemplated Convention are declared to be: First, to organize the colored people of these States as a political unit, looking toward equal rights, with decided political machinery; second, to devise the best means for successfully agitating the reform of the present unrepublican constitutions of the States, unrepublican in disfranchising not less than one hundred and fifty thousand voters on account of color only; third, to call the attention of the American people to the wrongful position which colored citizens are compelled to occupy in the national Commonwealth.

**Senator Wade not a Candidate for Congress.**

*From the Portage County (Ohio) Democrat, June 10.*

The attention of Hon. B. F. WADE having been called to the fact that a movement on the part of some of his partial friends was being made in the Nineteenth District, to bring forward his name as a candidate for the lower branch of Congress, he stated unequivocally that such movement has not his sanction, and authorizes and requests us to say, that he is not a candidate for the position, that the use of his name is wholly unauthorized, and that he does not desire the place.

THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS.—A Washington telegram yesterday stated that the Secretary of the Treasury had telegraphed to New-Orleans to detain the iron-clads *Oneota* and *Catawba*, said to have been sold to the Peruvian Government by Messrs. SWIFT & Co., and now repairing at Algiers. Upon examination into the matter, we find that although these two vessels have just come out of the Vallette Dock, where they have been thoroughly overhauled, that their machinery is dismantled, and there is no probability of their stealing a march on the Collector's officers, who have had them under surveillance for a month past, and Mr. MCCULLOCH and the Retrenchment Committee of Congress can ease their minds on this score at least.—*New-Orleans Picayune, June 7.*

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gov. SWANN made a speech at the Democratic Headquarters in Baltimore on Tuesday evening, in the course of which he told his hearers that they had heard a great deal of his Senatorial aspirations, but he could say that since he had been a resident of Baltimore he had never aspired to any position. He could have been Senator ten times over if he had yielded up principle to the men who had striven to win him over to negro suffrage. He thought Gen. GRANT a formidable adversary in the coming contest, but said that the Democrats, if they nominated a man of dignity, who is committed against negro suffrage, and who will place the financial affairs of the country upon a sound financial basis, will have an easier victory than they imagine. In concluding Gov. SWANN said he was willing to support the nominees of the Fourth of July Convention, no matter who they might be.

Senator BONHAM, of Missouri, has published a letter, in which occurs the following passage: "Office is not my province, or I should have kept cool, fearing I might have lost a vote for my nomination; but I felt it a duty I owed to the Radical Party to caution them to look well to the record of candidates, and as sure as God reigns I should do so, if I knew positively that it would defeat me politically for life. As regards my being a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, I have made but one answer to friends that have solicited me to become a candidate, which is this; 'If the Radical Party should see fit to nominate me for that office, I say well; if not, I say well also.'"

The Baltimore *American* does not believe that Gov. SWANN could receive the indorsement of the delegation from his own State to the New-York Convention, for the Vice-Presidency or any other position. One of the leading members—Judge CARMICHAEL—has, over his own signature, declared that Mr. SWANN has no claims upon the Democratic Party. The *American* says, however, that he is energetically at work to secure the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District of Maryland, now represented by Col. PHELPS.

An election was held in the judicial district composed of the Counties of Athens, Gallia, Meigs and Washington, Ohio, on the 8th inst., for an additional Judge. LOOMIS, the Republican candidate, was elected by 1,815 majority—a gain of 227 over HAYES' majority last Fall. Washington County, which elected two "Visible Admixture" Democrats to the Legislature, gave LOOMIS 300 majority. This is the first gun from Ohio.

Democratic authority says that the disposition among the Democratic members of the House and leaders in Washington is to declare against negro suffrage anywhere unless it shall be established by the will of the people; that is, the absolute right of the States, North and South, to control their own State organizations upon this subject is to be fully recognized.

Judge WRIGHT, of the Perry County, Ohio, Court of Common Pleas, decided, some days ago, that the Visible Admixture law is unconstitutional. The Judge is a Democrat, and made his decision before the opinion of the Supreme Court, on the same subject had reached him.

Hon. MORROW B. LOWRY writes a letter denying that he has any idea of being a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and saying that he is content to serve out the remainder of his term as State Senator.

Chaplain LOZIER, formerly Financial Agent of the Indiana State Sanitary Commission, publishes a card showing that Mr. COLFAX gave liberally in money to the Commission, including the gross proceeds of a number of lectures to the same object.

Before Senator SPRAGUE was nominated for reelection by the Republicans of the Rhode Island Legislature, his friends gave pledge that he would continue faithful to the party and support GRANT and COLFAX.

Hon. S. N. ARNELL has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tennessee Sixth District. Hon. A. F. BROWN was nominated for elector by the same Convention.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, has been re-nominated for Congress. This nomination is the ninth which he has received, and was made by acclamation.

Boston will elect three License Commissioners on the 17th inst., to serve one, two and three years.

## SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Petersburg *Express* appeared in mourning throughout on the 9th instant—Memorial Day—and said: "To-day thousands of Southern maids and matrons in this city will throng about the spots hallowed by the dust of Southern chivalry, bearing their tender offerings of violets and roses as a tribute to the memory of departed valor. The sweet perfume of their noble sacrifice shall be a joy forever in souls that mourn not without hope. Their images are painted in colors that shall never fade upon the canvass of loving memories, and their names stand out in letters of living light upon that page whereon are inscribed the deeds of those that die for freedom."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* occasionally indulges in expressions of considerable force, of which the following sentences are not unfair examples: "The disunion papers of the South are doing their level best to rush the South headlong into the lowest pit of humiliation and eternal destruction. The vile influence of these engines of disorganization, has brought the South to the very verge of final ruin, and they will not rest till destruction is complete in the fullest and most comprehensive sense of the term. The people should rise in the majesty of their strength and demand a change of *schedule* in this matter."

The Selma (Ala.) *Times & Messenger* fails to appreciate the force of the suggestions in influential Democratic newspapers at the North that the Southern Democracy ought at present to be modest in expressing their opinions of policy and of men. It asserts that it is the duty of each Democrat, of the South as well as of the North, to express fully, through the Press, in conventions, everywhere, his views of party policy, both as to men and measures, until the National Convention shall have spoken.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that the nomination of Judge CHASE by the Democrats will bring to the support of their ticket no negro voters except such as are personally influenced by the white people. It is hopeful of a Democratic victory, however, whoever may be nominated, and predicts that a majority of the electoral votes of the ten States, at present excluded from the Union, will be cast for the Democratic candidates, if they are permitted to vote.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* in speaking of the late President BUCHANAN, says: "The false expediency, of which he was the personification, played its last card when he was elected. It could no longer satisfy the pride, ambition and animosity of one section, or allay the fear and resentment of the other. It was clear that after Mr. BUCHANAN'S term would be the deluge. It came; it has not yet subsided."

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* joins in the cry for a proclamation of general amnesty. It says that the Radical Party may proclaim that the Union is reconstructed under the Congressional policy, from this time until doomsday, but there will never be any real reconstruction until the property-owners and tax-payers in the Southern States are admitted to equality in the Union.

A Republican paper in Mississippi, referring to a Democratic candidate for Congress who spoke in its locality recently, says that "he ranted, raved, fumigated and scallawaged, mongreled and kangarood the Republican Party, but accomplished nothing."

The Mobile *Tribune* confidently looks forward to the day, speedily to come, when the South and the vast empire of the West shall control this Government, and New-England shall have no voice in it, "except whining."

The Richmond *Whig*, alluding to Gen. GRANT'S wish for peace, says that "in war he knows how to deal with those who stand in the way of what he is aiming at."

**Jerome Park Races.**

Owing to the heavy and continuous rain the race track at the Park is in condition so unfit for racing that unless the warm sunshine visits us to-day, and comes to stay, there is but little show for any more racing this week.

According to the rules of the Club, Stewards are obliged to postpone races from day to day, otherwise yesterday's official postponement would have been until the first fair day. In accordance with the rules Stewards will this morning again postpone until to-morrow, and so on; to-morrow meaning, of course, the first favorable day.


**Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."**

"PAPHIAN LOTION."

Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING. SOLD by all DRUGGISTS.
PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."
PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."
For the TOILET, NURSURY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

**Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.**

The proprietor of this celebrated article refers to the entire medical faculty of the United States for the medicinal qualities of his Gin. Persons using the article will have to use caution in purchasing, as the whole country is flooded with imitations. For sale by druggists and grocers. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
—*Advertisement.* Sole Importer and Proprietor.

**Gorham Manufacturing Company,**
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. [trade marks] GORHAM MFG CO. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

**Starr & Marcus,**
No. 22 John-st., up stairs,
continue to make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

**The Gorham Electro-Plated Ware,** *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by
STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

**The Celebrated Gorham Plate,** at *prices established by the manufacturers*.
ADAMS, PRICE, & CO., No. 20 John-st.

**A Fashionable Comparison.**—"As sweet as FLORIMEL." There is a freshness in this perfume found in no other. Hence it relieves nervous head when nothing else will. It is not overpowering or intoxicating, but delicate, exhilarating, and eminently healthful. Its nature may be expressed in two words—sweet and salutary.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Proprietors,
No. 27 Central-st., and No. 592 Broadway.

**Colgate & Co.'s**
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers No. 55 John-st.

**American House, Boston.**—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!**

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

**Boys' Clothing.**
Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

**Gent's Fashionable Clothing.**
Largest stock in the City.
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Opposite Cooper Institute.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

**Gents' Sewed Calf Gaiters $5.**
Calf Gaiters, box toes, $6.
Calf Boots, sewed, $6 5 and $7 50.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 436 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

**Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers** of every variety ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.


## MARRIED.

BREESE—PUNDERFORD.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, Mr. THEODORE F. BREESE, of New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH A., daughter of James Punderford, Esq., of New-Haven.

BLUNT—VAN WYCK.—On Tuesday, June 9, by Rev. George Bugbee, GEORGE WILLIAM BLUNT to KATE, daughter of Henry L. Van Wyck, all of this City.

BEENE—WILGUS.—On Wednesday, June 10, at Dr. Spring's Church, by Rev. Dr. Sewall, of Yonkers, EDWARD F. BEENE to JULIA A., only daughter of James H. Wilgus, Esq., all of this City.

DARBEE—WINANT.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rector of Christ Church, LEVI DARBEE, Jr., to FANNIE, eldest daughter of Daniel D. Winant, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

GOFF—SQUIRE.—At Audubon Park, on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., ROBERT H. GOFF to ISABELLA, daughter of the late Charles Squire.

GOODRIDGE—WELLES.—At St. James' Church, Glastonbury, Conn., on Tuesday, June 9, by Rev. George G. Carter, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Niles and Goodwin, Rev. EDWARD GOODRIDGE, of Hartford, to HELEN ELIZABETH, daughter of Thaddeus Welles, Esq., of Glastonbury.

HALEY—PAGE.—In this City, at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. R. Ware, Esq., on Wednesday evening, June 10, by Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Mr. JOHN WISWELL HALEY to Miss HARRIET WARE PAGE, both of Winterport, Me.

SMITH—HILYARD.—On Fifth Day, 11th inst., by Friends' ceremony, MORTON B. SMITH to MARTHA W., daughter of Joseph W. Hilyard, all of this City. No cards.

SPRAGUE—ODELL.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. E. M. Rodman, ALLIE, eldest daughter of Jacob S. Odell, of Peekskill, to EDWARD A. SPRAGUE, of New-York.

WEISMANN—BRADLEY.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Newell, AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN to FANNY BRADLEY, both of this City.

## DIED.

BLANKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 10, after a short and painful illness, JOHN J. BLANKLEY, aged 52 years.

His friends and those of the family, also the members of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter No. 138, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BULL.—At Mentone, France, on Monday, May 25, in the 18th year of her age, MARY FRANCES, only daughter of the late Sumner Bull, of Saybrook, Conn.

COLBURN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, Prof. MARCUS COLBURN, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 209 6th-av., at 2½ P. M. this day, (Friday,) June 12. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DAY.—On Thursday morning, June 11, HENRY FRANKLIN, eldest child of Henry and Adelaide Day, aged 8 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from No. 28 West 30th-st., without further notice.

DODGE.—At Apalachicola, Fla., on Wednesday, June 3, WALTER R. DODGE, youngest son of Susan and the late D. K. Dodge, in the 34th year of his age.

PETRIE.—On Tuesday morning, June 9, after a short illness, ANN, relict of John H. Petrie, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 157 West 11th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, June 11, in the 50th year of his age, with typhoid fever, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, of the firm of Albro & Smith.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 56 West 4th-st., on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. Train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 11 o'clock.

STUBBS.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, of a long illness, MARY S. STUBBS, wife of Samuel M. Stubbs, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 86 Perry-st., on Saturday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.


FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
Retailing at manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted.

LOW PRICES
FOR CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

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| DECORATED DINNER SETS | $70 00 |
| DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS | 11 00 |
| WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces | 6 50 |
| FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 182 useful pieces | 38 00 |
| PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 useful pieces | 38 00 |
| WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces | 3 75 |
| SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 4 pieces | 12 00 |
| SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces | 20 00 |
| SILVER-PLATED ICE-WATER PITCHERS | 5 00 |
| SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, six bottles | 7 00 |

Also,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.
SPLENDID 5TH-AV. RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.
LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Buildings,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee.
The house and lot on the northwesterly corner of 5th-av. and 31st-st., with a front of 29 feet 4 inches on the avenue (and same in the rear) by 100 feet deep, known as the residence of the late Franklin F. Randolph.
Also, the lot in the rear of above premises, having a front on 31st-st. of 25 feet and in depth 91 feet 1 inch on the west line; 74 feet 5 inches on the east line, and 30 feet in width on the rear.
Maps at the office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

GOLD HUNTING, DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, for ladies, $35; or GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, $30, warranted, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price 50 cents per hundred.

DELANO'S CEDAR TRUNKS—NO. 597 Hudson-st., and at the Berrian House furnishing store, No. 601 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.


BOOK OF
SUMMER RESORTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.
PUBLISHED AT NO. 229 BROADWAY.


## POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—The regular meeting of the above Club will be held at Bleecker Buildings THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 12, 1868, at 8 o'clock. All supporters of Grant and Colfax are invited to be present and become identified with this Club.
ROBERT BEATTY, President.
A. S. WENDELL, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

# JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

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| Registered '81 | 111¼ | 111¾ | 5-20 Coupon, '67 | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 116¼ | 116⅝ | 10-40 Registered | 105⅜ | 105⅝ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62 | 108⅜ | 108¾ | 10-40 Coupon | 105⅞ | 106 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 112 | 112¼ | Gold | 139⅞ | 140 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 109⅝ | 109⅞ | June 7.30 | 109⅛ | 109⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 110 | 110¼ | July 7.30 | 109⅛ | 109⅜ |
| 5-20 C. '65 Jan&July | 112⅛ | 112⅜ | | | |

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Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

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issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR, A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear six per cent. interest, payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable in gold in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The Company is chartered by the State of Maine, with a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of $800,000, secured by a mortgage on its entire property and franchise to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, trustees. The proceeds of these bonds will be applied in part payment of the cost of the works. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company, of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the Lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city about sixteen miles.

Attention is called to the following indorsements.

[OFFICIAL.]

*From the Mayor of Portland.*

The rapid progress of the Portland Water Works and the necessity of their completion as a guard to the safety of the property and the health of the City demand of me a public expression of confidence in the managers and their securities.

The bonds are based upon a liberal franchise, and expenditures largely in excess of bonds issued; and, with a knowledge of these facts, and the energy and ability with which the works are prosecuted, I cordially commend the bonds of the Company to the citizens of Portland and the public at large as a safe and highly-advantageous investment.

The income cannot fail to insure the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

{Official seal of the City of Portland.} JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

*From Ex-Mayor Stevens, of Portland.*

Having had the opportunity of becoming acquainted to some extent with the plan of the Portland Water Company, and knowing something of its ability to prosecute successfully the work it has undertaken, I would recommend its bonds to the favorable notice of the public, believing that the judicious management of the Company will make them a safe and profitable investment. AUG. E. STEVENS, Ex-Mayor.

*From Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr.*

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

Having been made one of the Trustees in the deed of trust of the Portland Water Company, I have naturally looked somewhat into the condition of the Company, and made inquiry in reference to its movements and prospects.

I am fully persuaded that the enterprise is, financially speaking, a wise and safe one, and that it will, with proper management, be highly remunerative. I cannot and do not doubt that the demand for water will be such as to make the enterprise successful, and establish its securities as among our best investments.

I. WASHBURN, JR.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two then held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 11th.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PROPRIETORS of the City of Brunswick are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on June 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to make a grant of 45 acres of its property in order to secure the construction of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad from Brunswick to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. The transfer-books will be closed from 12th to 18th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary, &c.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL

# R. H. FISK & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 6 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and execute all orders for purchase and sale of the same.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD dealt in on commission only.

# HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.

Persons opening *Currency* or *Gold* accounts with us will be allowed interest on all daily balances, with privilege to check without notice, the same as if drawn upon the City Banks.

Deposits received, certificates issued therefor, payable on demand, and bearing interest at the current market rate.

We are prepared at all times to make advances to our dealers, on approved collaterals, at the ruling rate.

Collections made expeditiously on all points of America.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of all descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and GOLD. State, City, and other first-class loans negotiated.

Railroad and miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

# HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, June 11, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $39 60 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $33 40 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, South Carolina Sixes and Virginia Registered Stock for sale.

SOUTHERN STATE and RAILROAD SECURITIES a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Kansas, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT.,

One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 43 WALL-ST.

In consequence of the rapid sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, the price on and after June 15 will be advanced to 81½, which includes the interest from February last.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.

Per order of the Board.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW, O. DE F. GRANT,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JAMES M. HALSTED, THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1868, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 6, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 18, 1868.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

THE OVERDUE INTEREST COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, also of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid, adding interest from maturity, and deducting Government tax, upon presentation at the office of this Company. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will take place at the office of the Company, No. 70 Bowery, New-York, on the 13th day of July next, at 12 M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. McCUE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 8, 1868.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, will now be received for examination. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.

per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

## AUCTION SALES.

FRED. S. COZZENS' LIBRARY.

MONDAY, June 15, and following days, at 7½ o'clock, THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF FRED. S. COZZENS, Esq., Author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers," "Acadia," "Prismatics," "Dr. Bushwacker," &c., consisting of a select and valuable collection of books, many very rare, comprising a large assortment of works on wines, ancient and modern, scarce histories of North and South America. Many very rare and valuable pamphlets and sermons relating to George Washington; scarce editions of the English poets; valuable works relating to the late war, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

FINE ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 13, at 7:45 o'clock.

A private collection of rare and choice engravings, embracing some of the most important works of Robert Strange, W. Sharp, Bartolozzi, Earlom [illegible], Thew, Facius, Simon and other eminent engravers. Among them are the most valuable of Boydell's great Shakespearian gallery after Benjamin West, Raphael West, Wheatley Hamilton and other great painters. Engraved in London, all handsomely framed.

Catalogues ready and engravings on view.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At Clifton, Staten Island, consisting of 152 valuable building lots, to be sold on the premises on THURSDAY, June 18, at 12 o'clock noon, with water right, mansion and other buildings thereon. This property is situated within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt or third landing, and is bounded by New-York-av. and the Bay of New-York, and only 125 feet from the New-York Yacht Club-house and grounds, commanding a fine view of the harbor; will be sold in lots and parcels. Maps, catalogues, &c., to be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 110 LOTS ON HUDSON, MEADOW, CLINTON AND WILLOW STS., HOBOKEN, NEW-JERSEY, AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE HOBOKEN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York City:

HUDSON-ST.—3 lots, east side, between Ferry and Newark sts.
MEADOW-ST.—4 lots, west side, between 7th and 8th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—17 lots, entire front, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.
CLINTON-ST.—4 lots, east side, between 7th and 8th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—8 lots, east side, between 7th and 8th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—16 lots, west side, between 7th and 8th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—12 lots, west side, between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—13 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—17 lots, entire front, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—17 lots, entire front, east side, between 10th and 11th sts.

TERMS OF SALE.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at seven per cent.

Book, maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or at the Hoboken ferries.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, June 18, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, the following valuable property: 400 plots, comprising nearly 3,000 city lots, of the magnificent property of the RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION, situated on the line of the Erie Railroad, nine miles or forty-five minutes from the City Hall, New-York. Streets and avenues graded and completed. There are many first-class residences now erected on the property, and a magnificent hotel, costing over $50,000, containing seventy-five sleeping rooms, splendid dining and ball room, elegant parlors, &c., is now nearly ready for occupancy. Churches and schools in the immediate neighborhood. This property has a frontage of nearly one mile on the Passaic River, sloping southwesterly from the summit of the ridge; mountain, river and forest scenery unsurpassed. The salubrity and health of the Passaic Valley, as shown by the statistics of the United States, is unequaled by any other locality. Ten trains daily each way. Taxes light, pure water, good bathing, boating and fishing; delightful for residence in Winter as in Summer. The Association make an unconditional sale of the entire property offered. Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. in 30 days, when deed will be given, and 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage three years. A special train of the Erie Railroad will leave foot of Chambers-st. on the day of sale at 11 o'clock; also the Regular Trains at 6:45, 9:15, 10:12, 1:45, 4, 5, 6:45. Tickets for the excursion can be obtained at No. 77 Cedar-st. For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 140 CHOICE building lots, in the town of Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., being part of the estate of Matthew Armstrong, deceased.

LEWIS E. WOOD will sell on THURSDAY, June 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 140 valuable building lots, located as above, in the town of Greenville, on Maple or Danforth avs., Linden and Ocean avs., the Bergen Point and Jersey City Plank Road and the old Bergen Road. This property commands a fine view of New-York Bay and the Narrows, the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and of Long Island and Staten Island. It is finely located in the centre of good improvements, and in close proximity to the Station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. On this road there are twenty trains a day each way between Greenville and New-York, and the fare, including ferriage, 10 cents (by excursion tickets) each way. The distance from New-York or Jersey City is about three miles and Wall-st. or the City Hall can be reached in thirty minutes, the time by Central Railroad being 20 minutes from Greenville to Liberty-st., New-York. This property, which is the finest in Hudson County, will be sold in plots of from six to twelve lots, and offers the best inducements for investment or building of any property in the vicinity of New-York or Jersey City. It will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Terms on the day of sale.

For maps and full particulars inquire of M. ARMSTRONG, Post Office building, Greenville, and No. 19 Ferry-st., N. Y., or of the Auctioneer.

LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

JOHN ARMSTRONG and MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Executors.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, horses, wagons and harness, including 1 light park phaeton, 1 light trotting wagon, 1 top and 1 no top buggy, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, Assignees' sale of household furniture, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868. my28-lawtojuly30

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; gilt-frame mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, in reps and haircloth; rosewood centre tables; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, cottage suites; hair, spring and feather mattresses; pillows and bolsters, chairs; sofas and lounges, in haircloth and reps; chandeliers and gas fixtures, stair carpets, matting, oak and black walnut extension tables, buffets, black walnut and oak dining-room suites, in green and crimson reps; China and glassware, &c., &c. Large number of books, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Rosewood 7¼-octave grand piano, made by Nunns & Clark; rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Scoebbeler & Schmidt.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS BY ANCIENT AND MODERN ARTISTS AT AUCTION.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, June 12 and 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the

LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,

a collection of fine Oil Paintings by celebrated ancient and modern artists, under the direction of E. W. FOOTE, Guardian of John F. Simons, and by order of Orphans' Court of Union County, New-Jersey.

Also a fine collection of Oil Paintings by American and European artists.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the "Athenæum Club House," Madison-av., corner East 26th-st., the entire stock of elegant furniture, fine paintings by celebrated American Artists, choice stock of wines and liquors, billiard tables, &c., &c., belonging to the Athenæum Club, as they are about vacating the premises. Brussels carpets, parlor and dining room furniture, rosewood suites in green leather, pier mirrors, porcelain, French decorated dinner service, glass and plated ware, cutlery, linen, 14 dozen solid silver forks and spoons, one rosewood billiard table, Phelan's Patent, four-pocket, full size, with balls, cues, &c., complete, 1 do., do., do., French carom table complete.

PAINTINGS, consisting of exceedingly choice works by celebrated American artists, a fine marble medallion bust by Parks, bust by Launt Thompson, &c., &c. Also the choice stock of wines and liquors purchased expressly for private use, consisting of Clarets, Hocks, Champaigns, French Cordials, &c., &c.

Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence, comprising a large size and very superior cooking range, made by Moneuse, with copper utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., all the furniture contained in said dwelling. Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VERY RARE AND VALUABLE WINES AND LIQUORS, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN CRYDER, DECEASED, MANY OF THEM SELECTED BY HIM DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN EUROPE, MANY YEARS SINCE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, AT THEIR STORE, NO. 93 LIBERTY-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, ALL THE ABOVE FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY HERTER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture in the above house, nearly new, consisting of: PARLORS—RICH AXMINSTER CARPETS, SUPERB CARVED ROSEWOOD ORMOLU-MOUNTED PARLOR SUITES, COVERED IN DRAB SATIN; superb carved rosewood marquetry, inlaid ormolu-mounted bronze medallion etagere; do. centre-tables to match; elegant carved black-walnut and ormolu-framed French-plate mantel and pier mirrors; do. cornices to match; rosewood piano, made by Bacon & Raven; rich carved rosewood and gilt arm chair, covered in crimson and bead embroidered velvet; rich bronze and ormolu six-light chandelier, rosewood card stand, elegant real bronze figures, jewel caskets, vases, ornaments, glass and ormolu vases, superb Angola door mat.

DINING-ROOM—Rich Wilton carpets, black walnut extension table, superb carved French walnut and gilt ebony-mounted mirror-back buffet; do. French plate mantel mirror and clock combined; do. dining-room suite, covered in crimson and gold striped silk reps; elegant bronze statuettes, do. vases, do. six-light gilt chandelier, rich silver-plated ware, do. crystal cut and engraved glassware, china decorated dinner and tea sets, large double silver safe, &c. Black walnut hall stand.

BEDROOMS—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, Superb carved French walnut bedsteads, do. statuary marble-top bureaus, rosewood suites in crimson-figured silk brocatel; do. in crimson-striped reps, carved rosewood armoire-a-glace; extra fine spring and hair mattresses; French feather bolsters and pillows, brown and gold striped rep window curtains, rosewood marble-top etageres, do. centre-table, carved black walnut marble-top bedroom suites, enameled cottage suites, ormolu and marble French mantel clocks; fine oil-paintings and engravings, &c. Also, a fine assortment kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of HENRY R. DE WITT and CATHARINE FREDERICK, administrators of the estate of Henry Frederick, deceased:

$3,000 United States 7-30s, due July 15, 1868.
$11,300 United States 5-20s of November, 1865.
$5,000 United States 5-20s of July, 1865.
$2,000 United States 5-20s of May, 1862.
$7,000 United States 5-20s of July, 1867.
$1,000 United States 5-20s of June, 1864.
$1,500 United States 10-40s of March, 1864.
$10,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1885.
$6,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1870.
$5,500 New-Jersey Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds, due 1875.
$5,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company 7 per cent. bonds, due 1870.
$11,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1896.
$7,000 Patterson City 7 per cent. bonds, due 1890.
$4,000 Galena and Chicago Union 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1882.
$14,000 Long Dock Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1893.
$5,000 City of Hudson, N. J., 7 per cent bonds, due 1884.
$7,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1914.
11 shares North River Insurance Company, $25 each.
67 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Broadway Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Company, $50 each.
10 shares New-York Equitable Insurance Company, $35 each.
30 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
$65 Republic Fire Insurance Company Scrip.
10 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, $100 each.
10 shares National Mechanics Banking Association, $50 each.
40 shares Mechanics National Bank, $25 each.
40 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, $100 each.
26 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
50 shares New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, $100 each.
29 shares Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 12, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

1,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
700 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Continental* from Messina.
Immediately after, within their store:
500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing ex steamer *Cuba*, from Liverpool.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH-ST. PROPERTY for sale, in partition, by order of the Supreme Court.—No. 94 Church-st., southwest corner of Reade-st., lot 25x50. The above property will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS C. LILLIE, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated June 10, 1868. W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, a bankrupt Corporation.—To the creditors of said bankrupt Corporation, and all other persons interested: You are hereby notified that upon filing the petition of Francis Skiddy, assignee of the above-named bankrupt Corporation, for leave to compound certain debts in favor of said Corporation against Goodrich & Walker, and the estate of Joseph Currier, deceased, the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, has ordered that the same be referred to Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, the Register in charge of the proceedings herein, and that notice be given to all creditors and other persons interested in regard to the subject matter of said petition, of the taking of the testimony of the said assignee, and such other testimony as to the said Register shall seem proper. You are hereby notified and required to attend before the said Register, Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, and show cause, if any you have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing the compounding of said debts.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. HASBROUCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick S. Hasbrouck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY HEINS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Huff, Votey & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEVY BERNSTEIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT F. WESTCOTT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert F. Westcott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1868.

je12-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SAMUELS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Samuels, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1868.

my29-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. RICHARDS and JAMES A. FLEURY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles J. Richards and James A. Fleury, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

S. C. MOUNT, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York. my29-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alexander Douglas, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1868.

my29-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON GANS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1868.

my29-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEAMAN FIELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Seaman Field, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1868.

je5-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Fitzgerald, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1868.

my29-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 860.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES K. PLACE and JAMES D. SPARKMAN, individually and as copartners, of the firm of J. K. Place & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James K. Place and James D. Sparkman, individually, and as copartners of the firm of J. K. Place & Co., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.
my29-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES N. KINNEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles N. Kinney, of Ossining, in the County of Westchester, State of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my29-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED FLOSTROY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alfred Flostroy, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, May 28th, 1868.

CHANCELLOR H. BROOKS, Assignee,
my29-law3wF* No. 1 Water-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BANGE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Bange, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie, the 14th day of May, 1868.

JOHN A. BAYLY, Assignee,
my29-law3wF* Poughkeepsie.

NO. 769.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER ELIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Casper Elias, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAUNCEY S. MARTIN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chauncey S. Martin, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 22d day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,082.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK ZIEGLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick Ziegler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SILBER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Silber, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. MOORE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George F. Moore, of New-Dorp, in the County of Richmond, in the Eastern District of New-York, and who was, to wit, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of the Southern District of New-York.—Dated New-York City, the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIP LEWIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN PIERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. PERSOH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EPHRAIM MORRIS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ephraim Morris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1868.

je12-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MATTHEW P. ROBBINS, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABNER S. HAIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abner S. Haight, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1868.

je12-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER ELIAS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Casper Elias in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1868.

je5-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW D. MELICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Andrew D. Melick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1868.

je5-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EVERETT L. STANLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Everett L. Stanley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of June, 1868.

je5-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVE E. LAING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alve E. Laing, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1868.

je5-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB FRIEDMAN and HENRY FRIEDMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Friedman and Henry Friedman, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of said bankrupts, will be held on the 2d day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chambers of said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

ADOLPH STRAUSS, CHARLES PAULSON, ABRAHAM WORMSER, } Trustees.
je12-law2wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN G. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John G. Wright, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, June 4, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH PEARL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Adolph Pearl, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated City of New-York, 5th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SPENCER H. MIDDLETON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Spencer H. Middleton, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, June 4, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
je5-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. DIMOCK, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of May, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William D. Dimock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je5-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. H. NUTTING, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. H. Nutting, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, May 28, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my29-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—To all whom it may concern: At the City of New-York, the 11th day of June, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEOPOLD TILMAN, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM H. RANDEL, Assignee,
je12-law3wF* No. 47 Wall-st., New-York City.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEFEBRA D. GORDON, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated June 8, 1868.

W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAVE BOURGADE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Gustave Bourgade, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je12-law3wF*

## PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 6, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places and in the order named, viz.:

SECTION I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

SECTION II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and not later than Aug. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for the whole work, either by one price per cubic yard for the whole, or by different prices for each section. The estimated quantities named above will be used in calculating the aggregate of the bids.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones,) which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Col., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR $800,000 OF NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK, NO. 2.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, June 23, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 2," authorized by Chapter 854 of the Laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 11, 1868. The said Stock is to provide additional means for the completion, fitting up and furnishing of the New County Court-house on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual installments of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 11, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 9, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, 22d instant, for supplying this Department with 450 cords merchantable hard wood and 2,218 tons (2,240 lbs. each) best quality anthracite coal, egg size, to be delivered at such time as may be required prior to September 1, at posts in New-York Harbor, as follows, viz.:

Fort Hamilton—209 cords wood and 687 tons coal.
Fort Wadsworth—334 tons coal.
Fort Schuyler—110 cords wood and 495 tons coal.
Willet's Point—131 cords wood and 802 tons coal.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharfs of the respective posts, and to be 128 cubic feet to the cord. The coal is to be delivered in the yard provided for its reception at each post and paid for according to weight as ascertained by post scales.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty signed by two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed with good and sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, and twenty-five hundred dollars to deliver the coal, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids if deemed advisable.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying 402 cords wood and 3,250 tons coal, to be delivered as follows, viz.:

Fort Columbus, 200 cords wood and 1,500 tons coal.
Fort Wood, 160 cords wood and 515 tons coal.
David's Island, 42 cords wood and 1,241 tons coal.
Subject to the above conditions.

Also, separate proposals will be received for supplying:

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., with 150 cords wood and 653 tons coal.
Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., with 250 cords wood and 275 tons coal; and
West Point, N. Y., with 431 cords wood and 866 tons coal.

Bonds will be required in each case to the amount of one-fourth of the contract, otherwise subject to the above conditions.

Bids should be made upon forms which may be had at this office (room No. 20,) indorsed "Proposals for Wood" or for "Coal," and addressed to the undersigned to whom application may be made for additional particulars.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Ass't. Q'rm'r. General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 10, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE INvited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, 15th inst., for furnishing this Department with forage and straw for the supply of posts in New-York Harbor during the year commencing July 1, say 17,000 lbs. corn, 360,000 lbs. oats, 175 tons hay and 300 tons straw. Good merchantable corn and oats, good merchantable timothy hay, and good rye straw are required, all to be subject to Government weighing and inspection, and to be delivered at such wharves in the City, in such quantities and at such times during the year as may be designated by the undersigned.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed, with good and sufficient securities in the sum of one-half the amount involved, to deliver the forage and straw in conformity with the terms of the bid and this advertisement.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be made upon forms which will be supplied at this office, (room No. 20;) should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application may be made for additional particulars.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Quarterm'r-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., June 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday the 13th inst., by the undersigned, for furnishing the troops at Forts Columbus and Wood, N. Y. H. and New-York City, with fresh beef from July 1, 1868, to December 31, 1868.

The fresh beef to be of a good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of May 19, 1868, for proposals for furnishing fresh beef.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

J. E. PUTNAM, Brevet Capt. U. S. Army, A. C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting Primary School No. 26 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Repairs, &c."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. FISCHER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. [illegible],
JOHN BYRNES,
F. C. WAGNER,
Board of Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

JUNE 3, 1868.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., June 20, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of July, 1868.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Boston, June 10, 1868.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company held this day, it was

Voted, That a dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st of July next.

JOSHUA CRANE, Clerk.

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, June 13
NAPOLEON III.....Carby.....SATURDAY, June 27
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE.....Lemarie.....SATURDAY, July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 11½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10½ o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.**
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
IOWA.....June 13 | BRITANNIA.....July 4
COLUMBIA.....June 20 | HIBERNIA.....July 11
CALEDONIA.....June 27 | EUROPA.....July 18
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, June 17
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, June 24
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, June 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,).....MONDAY, June 15
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, June 20
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, June 27
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, June 29
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, July 4
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....50
Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TARIFA.....June 18 | PALMYRA.....July 2
SIBERIA.....June 25 | MALTA.....July 9
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

**STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.**
The elegant first-class steamship QUAKER CITY, C. Wolf, Commander, will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 13 North River.
Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $28—gold. For passage apply to
LEXOW & VOIGT, Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st.
Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

**NATIONAL LINE.**
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, Grace, will leave SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.**
The elegant first-class steamship ARIEL, Capt. A. G. Jones, will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, for Bremen via Havre, SATURDAY, June 13, to be followed by the CIRCASSIAN, June 27.
Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35; gold. Apply for freight and passage to RUGER BROS. & CO., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 4 Broadway, N. Y.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.**
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene, June 11.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, via Nassau, June 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, June 25
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.**
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month.
First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR MOBILE, FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.**
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. Baxter, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
EMILY B. SOWDER.....Lebby.....SATURDAY, June 13.
MARIPOSA.....Kemble.....SATURDAY, June 20.
CORTES.....Nelson.....SATURDAY, June 27.
GEO. WASHINGTON.....Gager.....SATURDAY, July 4.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**
SAILING EVERY 20 DAYS.
Steamer VIRGO, Capt. Deaken, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,**
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JUNE 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. King, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. C. Comstock.
Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.**
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on TUESDAY, June 16.
Per cubic foot, 90 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twelve days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 20.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

**NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JUNE 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
JUNE 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

**PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,**
CHARLESTON, S. C., BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship MONEKA, Capt. Marshman, having been put in perfect order for the Summer trade, is now receiving freight and will sail as above from PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER, SATURDAY JUNE 13TH AT 4 P. M. Through bills Lading issued to all points South and Southwest in connection with SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, and by Steamers to FLORIDA PORTS. Goods forwarded free of Commission.
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**THE BRISTOL LINE.**
FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON.....$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

**STONINGTON LINE.**
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.**
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
New-York, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by the favorite steamers JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Returning leaves Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M. | Monday, June 8, 7:30 A. M. |
| Wed., June 10, 7 A. M. | Tuesday, June 9, 10:30 A. M. |
| Thurs., June 11, 7:30 A. M. | Wed., June 10, 11 A. M. |
| Friday, June 12, 8:30 A. M. | Thurs., June 11, 11:30 A. M. |
| Sat., June 13, 12:30 P. M. | Friday, June 12, 12:30 P. M. |
| Tuesday, June 16, 12 M. | Monday, June 15, 12 M. |

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. Mutlie, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Chas. Post, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. Underhill, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

## HOTELS.

**WESTMORELAND HOTEL,**
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Situated on the S. E. corner of East 17th-st. and 4th-av., Union-square.
This new and magnificent hotel, situated in one of the pleasantest and most central locations in the City of New-York, will be opened and ready for the reception of transient and permanent guests on Monday morning, June 15. Rooms en suite or single can now be engaged.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**LOTS WANTED!**
ANY PERSON HAVING
LOW-PRICED LOTS
ON ANY PART OF THIS ISLAND,
South of 155th-st.,
CAN FIND CASH PURCHASERS AT
THE OFFICE OF
JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**A NEW CEMETERY FOR SALE.**
Situate about two miles from the Brooklyn city limits; pleasantly and accessibly located; containing about thirty-five acres of land, a portion in woods, and partially planted with trees; fenced, laid out and mapped. The Company owning it is duly incorporated, and the franchises will be transferred with the property. It affords a good opportunity for profitable investment, and will be found desirable for organizations or individual capitalists desiring to purchase. For particulars and terms inquire of J. S. MACKAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.

**LINDEN BOULEVARD,**
PROSPECT PARK, FLATBUSH.
Several of the most choice and desirable plots which were reserved and not offered at the auction sale of Tuesday, June 9, may be purchased at private sale on easy terms. Special inducements offered to parties intending to build during the Summer. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN or Jersey City, a small house. Address, with full particulars, also how much money can remain on bond and mortgage, Z., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**RUTHERFURD PARK,**
ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, N. J.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
THREE THOUSAND
MAGNIFICENT, HIGH, HEALTHY AND SIGHTLY BUILDING LOTS,
NINE MILES FROM CITY HALL.
Time, 37 minutes; 6¼ cents per trip to commuters; BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK, ERIE R. R. Special Train from foot of Chambers-st. on day of sale, THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE.
Get maps and free pass from
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

**A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,**
NO. 26 PINE-ST.,
offer for SALE at GREENVILLE, BERGEN POINT, ROSELLE, WESTFIELD, PLAINFIELD, SOMERVILLE, WHITEHOUSE, and at all points on the line of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete, with time-tables, maps, and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property we are offering for sale.

**FOR SALE, NEAR SING SING.**
A handsome place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and, standing on high ground, is cool and remarkably healthy; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bathroom, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

WE OFFER TO-DAY TWO UNUSUALLY fine country places, one hour from City, in mountain region of New-Jersey. The first consists of 18 acres, in splendid condition; Gothic cottage of eight rooms and two cellars; new Gothic barn, 70x40; half acre poultry yard, with brook flowing through; apples, pears, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, blackberries, raspberries, and, in great profusion, strawberries; beautiful lawn, with curved drive, and old shade and evergreen trees and beautiful lake of fifteen acres, in front of lawn; less land if desired; $11,200. The other is a family mansion of twelve rooms; wide hall through house; fruit in abundance; shade trees of half a century's growth; extensive stabling; on high ground; five acres. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., ONE HOUR and ten minutes from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, 10 trains daily each way, "THE REST," a country seat, a farm of 105 acres. It is finely situated, full fruited, abundantly watered with living springs of pure soft water. The situation is salubrious, the neighborhood and surroundings very desirable, in fact combines more advantages than any other place in market. The owner is about leaving the country. There are upon the place the main house and farm-house, with a full set of outbuildings for each. Terms easy. Apply by letter or on the premises to P. G. ELLSWORTH.

FOR SALE—MARINE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, Staten Island.—By an act of the last Legislature, the Board of Commissioners, constituted by chapter 751 of the laws of 1866, are now authorized to sell the above-mentioned grounds, in parcels, at private sale, on or before July 18, 1868, at prices to be approved by the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York. HENRY W. JOHNSON,
May 27, 1868. Counsel to the Board.

MADISON, NEW-JERSEY—FOR SALE—A handsome building site of nine acres, situated one mile from station on Union Hill; in the midst of first-class improvements; location healthy and scenery unsurpassed; ground is sloping and has a natural drainage; price $850 per acre.
Apply for full particulars to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM OF 58 ACRES IN New-Jersey for sale, 2¼ hours from New-York; three trains daily; good apple orchard, 800 peach trees, and other fruits on the place; good buildings, and the land under a high state of cultivation; price $5,500; terms easy. Call on or address C. E. COMPTON, Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SARATOGA FINE LARGE COTTAGE house furnished; possession immediately; beautifully located on high ground; finely shaded with sugar, maple and mountain ash trees; piazza all round house; price $8,000. Apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM Wall-st., New-York.—For sale—A fine cottage house near depot; 12 rooms; gas-pipes, hot and cold water, bath, &c., &c., all in good order; immediate possession. Inquire of CRAFT & CO., grocers, Englewood, N. J.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY a specialty.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.**
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LIGHT BAY matched horses, about 16½ hands. Can be seen at No. 125 8th-st., Clinton-place.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,**
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th st

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 1½ miles from Summit, and within five minutes' walk of a new depot, a double cottage, two stories and attic, cellar under the whole house, containing eleven rooms; water in the kitchen; plenty of shade, beautiful lawn, &c.; stable, carriage house and pasture for cow; the drives and scenery are unrivaled, and the place is perfectly healthy; will be rented for the Summer or until the 1st of next April. Inquire of WALTER F. JONES, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in New-York and Brooklyn, and at Long Branch, Montclair, Irvington, Bergen Hill, Newark, Orange, New-Jersey; Tarrytown, Inwood, Staten Island, Hastings, New-York; Stamford, Conn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Beautiful and healthy location, fine view, spacious grounds, garden planted; possession given immediately. Address A. O. L., Box No. 23, Norwalk, Conn.

A COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—THREE miles from New-York, with garden and grounds, stable, coach-house, barn, &c.; location exceedingly healthy and pleasant; rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO RENT CHEAP—A PLEASANT COUNTRY house, with barn, outhouses, fruit, vegetable garden, etc.; never failing stream of water and plenty of shade; situated near Verona, Essex County, N. J. For terms, apply to J. C. HARTT, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FURNISHED house, or will let the house and sell the furniture. Address Box No. 6,017 Post Office, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,**
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

**WALL-ST. OFFICES TO LET.**
A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, second story.
BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—NOS. 137 AND 139 READE-ST., STORES and basement at a low rent. H. & J. HOPKINS, No. 140 Reade-st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—FINE LARGE FIRST-class Summer boarding house, near West Point Military Academy, on the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages always within call; terms reasonable. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE BOARD may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen; only one hour from the City; house pleasantly located, and only two minutes from depot. For terms, &c., address K. S. P., Hackensack, N. J.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD NOT OVER twenty-five miles from New-York in New-Jersey, farm-house preferred, for gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Address, with full particulars and terms, Box No. 4,743 New-York Post Office.

BOARD IN A RETIRED MOUNTAINOUS region; trout fishing, pine groves, walks and drives unsurpassed; price $5 50 to $10. Call this day on Rev. S. F. DUDLEY, Lovejoy's Hotel, and see plan of buildings.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD may be obtained at an elegant private house 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railway. Refers to Mr. F. M. BACON, Nos. 113 and 115 Worth-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT A beautiful private residence on the Sound; one hour from the City. Address Mrs. J. W. FREDERICKS, College Point, Long Island.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE PRETTY village of Athens, on the Hudson, in view of the Catskill Mountains, will receive a few boarders. Apply to C. C. MARSH, No. 516 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD—PLEASANT LOCATION, price moderate, near New-Haven; horse-cars to the city; suites of rooms if desired. Address SMITH & SLOAN, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE KNOLL House. Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson.
JACOB COCKS.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**STETSON HOUSE,**
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This unequaled Summer hotel opens for its third season June 1. During the past year many improvements have been made for the comfort of guests. Rooms can be secured by letter to the hotel, or on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Astor House, New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, Jr.

**COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,**
POUGHKEEPSIE.
This delightful Summer resort, having undergone extensive repair and enlargement, will be opened for the accommodation of guests June 20, 1868.
GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

**TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,**
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The Summer boarding season will commence July 1. Board for families or single gentlemen. Address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

HARNETT'S HAMILTON HOTEL.—ISLAND OF BERMUDA.—The traveling public of New-York, and of the United States generally, are respectfully informed that the above hotel has been erected at considerable expense, by the corporation of the town of Hamilton. The building is most pleasantly located, being situated on an eminence commanding a view of Hamilton harbor and surrounding country, and has been constructed on the most improved style, affording comfort and convenience to its occupants. Parties traveling, either for pleasure or health, will find this establishment a most agreeable as well as healthful resort. The proprietor pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of his guests.
JEREMIAH HARNETT, Proprietor.
Hamilton, Bermuda, May, 1868.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE & BRO., 112 Front-st.

BOARD CAN BE PROCURED AT MAMARONECK, 21½ miles from City, on New-Haven Road, at a fine country residence and on high ground: fine view of Sound; perfectly healthy; single fare out, 65 cents; can commute for $44 for three months; ten minutes from depot; our conveyance to and from depot; can get to business by 9½; board very reasonable; a rare chance. For further particulars, address R. O. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

STEVENS HOUSE, WINOOSKI, VT.—This new and beautiful house is now completed, newly furnished from basement to dome, and will be opened for Summer guests June 10. Further information will be cheerfully given on application to J. I. NESMITH, Proprietor.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON, 20 MINUTES from West Point Station, Highlands.—Inquire of Mr. McCullough, No. 922 Broadway; Newman, No. 1,172 Broadway, and Wilson & Co., No. 92 Pearl-st.
A. J. BENNETT.

MANOR HOUSE, CROTON LAKE, WILL be open for the reception of guests July 1. The house is delightfully situated on the borders of the lake; boating and fishing. For further particulars address C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The most delightful location on the Sound; one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad and steamboat. Now open for the reception of guests. B. BARNARD.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—This favorite Summer resort is now open; bathing unsurpassed; pleasant drives and healthy climate; only two hours from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad.
P. D. CARRIQUE.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—THE MOST DESIRABLE seashore family resort to be found; fare 25; terms moderate. Particulars of H. B. KENT, 176 Bleecker-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 3[illegible] West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated New-York, June 9, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.
EDWARD N. SMITH, LOUISA P. PETTIT, } Executors.
j3-1w6mF*

## ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT.—GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—The never-failing Mrs. S. VANHORN has now arrived from Europe; the greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; reveals the past, present and future, and all the events through life; she has the great Egyptian Talsamer to cause love and speedy marriages. No. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know, sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
Doors open 7½. To commence at 8.
THE GREAT SUCCESS
of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
Dramatic satire, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,
induces the manager to offer it
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Principal characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. EDWARD LAMB, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. T. J. HIND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss C. CARMAN, Miss F. CARMAN, Miss MARY SCOTT, &c., &c.
NEW LOCAL SCENES.
FIFTH-AV. HOTEL and MADISON-SQUARE, R. H. Halley
MORDIE SOLOMON'S SECOND-HAND CLOTHES SHOP.....H. Isherwood
EXTERIOR OF TIFFANY'S BUILDING, Broadway, G. Evans
JAPONICA CONCERT SALOON.....H. Isherwood
FULTON FERRY-HOUSE.....G. Evans
THE ORCHESTRA under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.—OPERA BOUFFE.**
ALHAIZA & CALABRESI.....Directors
THIS FRIDAY, last night of Offenbach's most original extravaganza, ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS.
ALINE LAMBELE in her unique impersonation of EURYDICE.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Boxes, $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15; Family Circle, 50 cents. Ticket office down town, Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.
SATURDAY MATINEE—ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LAMBELE.....as.....LA GRANDE DUCHESSE

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**
ORPHEUS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 13, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12½.
Last time of Offenbach's most original extravaganza, ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1. Only private boxes need be secured, at the regular prices, $8.
SATURDAY EVENING—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, 1868.
Grand Legitimate Entertainment for
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
under the direction of Mr. L. F. HARRISON, on which occasion will be performed Lovel's great play, entitled
LOVE'S SACRIFICE,
with the following powerful cast:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. J. H. STODDARD,
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. J. G. BURNETT,
Mr. GEO. CLARKE, Mr. D. H. HARKINS,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE,
Miss MARY WELLS, Miss ANNIE WARD.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Box-office open on Monday, June 15, at 8 A. M., at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

**"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"**
LAST THREE WEEKS IN NEW-YORK CITY.
The exhibition of Jerome Thompson's charming picture representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth will positively close on SATURDAY, June 27. The subscription list for the sale of the chromos from the original painting will close July 1. Those desirous of procuring choice impressions will find it to their advantage to secure them at once.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION FREE.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.

## MUSICAL.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

**WALKER'S PIANO ROOMS**
REMOVED TO NO. 47 EAST 12TH-ST.,
next to Irving House. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS for sale or hire.
N. B.—Hire allowed if purchased.

**NEW PATENT PIANOS.**
RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—THE cheapest collection of modern music in the world. Sixty books at fifty cents each. BOOSEY'S ORATORIOS and MASSES, full vocal score with organ or piano-forte accompaniments, 50 cents each. BOOSEY'S TUTORS and STUDIES for all instruments, 50 cents each. To be had of all music or bookdealers, or any book mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 15 new and 19 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days. Also, 50 new and second-hand INSTRUMENTS for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PIANO-forte, made to order for a professor of music. On account of great strength, power of keeping in tune, excellence of action, &c., it is admirably suited for the country; cost $800: will be sold for less than half. THOS. HALL, No. 431 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner 4th-av.
THOS. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES at great bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

ACCORDEONS, GUITARS, FLUTES, drums, violins, music boxes, violin strings, &c., &c., at moderate prices. Pianos and organs to let. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with a large front room and two back rooms on the second floor of a pleasantly located house in the Ninth Ward; family private and small, and no others taken; if desired the apartments will be let without board; to those desirous of economizing a favorable opportunity is offered. Address H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING to engage furnished rooms, with or without board, are invited to call on Mrs. J. FOWLER, No. 281 Hudson-st.; house first class; terms moderate; table boarders.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 134 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place; front and bedroom off, third floor, large closets, bath-room, hot and cold water. Apply at once. Immediate possession. Terms reasonable.

HARLEM.—NO. 168 EAST 127TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av.—Neatly furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at moderate rates; house has all improvements and very pleasant location. Apply on the premises.

LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS, CONNECTING, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board; excellent table, at reduced prices for the Summer. Apply at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have an elegantly furnished extension room, with Paine's bedstead; also, hall room to let with board; terms moderate during the Summer. 224 West 22d-st.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST., FOUR DOORS east of 4th-av.—Three large suites of rooms to rent; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; the best of reference required and given.

TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board; private family. Call at No. 123 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor, in a private family, to rent to one or two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 507 Hudson-st., or address C., Box No. 5,266 New-York Post Office.

NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—A FINELY FURNISHED room and hall bedroom with first-class board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO rooms to single gentlemen, with board or without; reference given and required. Inquire at No. 107 East 31st-st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM; ALSO A RECEPTION room for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, in a New-England family; house first-class; reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT AND NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Those who want a good home and good board will do well to call at No. 274 West 25th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST. — PLEASANT rooms, with board, on reasonable terms, for the Summer, or permanent arrangements made with a family for the Fall.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 6th-av., a small family will rent second-story front-room and hall room, in first-class house, with or without board.

SPACIOUS AIRY ROOMS CONNECTING for gentleman and wife, or single rooms with first-class board; excellent table, at reduced prices, for the Summer. No. 271 West 11th-st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in a new and handsomely furnished house, can find the same, at reasonable prices, at No. 318 West 22d-st.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square—Furnished suites of rooms and single rooms for gentlemen, without board; house first-class.

ONE VERY NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished floor; also, some rooms for single gentlemen or families. No. 7 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place,) near 3d-av.

SINGLE ROOMS, OR SUITE, TO RENT, WITH partial board, in a first-class house; private family. Apply at No. 78 East 53d-st., for two days.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or separate, to let to gentlemen, No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR gentleman and wife can find good rooms with excellent board at No. 52 West 15th-st.

NO. 365 5TH-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—Very desirable rooms to rent, single or in suites, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 349 2D-AV., ABOVE 20TH-ST.—Good rooms, with board, with an Eastern family; references required.

TWO LARGE ROOMS IN PRIVATE family at No. 168 West 34th-st., with or without board.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON-square.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT HALL BEDROOM. Inquire at No. 747 8th-av., second floor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BROADWAY THEATRE—ADMISSION 50c.**
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
A NEW PLAY BY MR. AUGUSTIN DALY,
Author of "Leah the Forsaken," "Taming a Butterfly," "Under the Gaslight," &c., &c., entitled
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING;
OR,
CITY HEARTHSIDES AND CITY HEARTACHES.
With the following cast of characters:
Jack Ryver, fresh from Julesburg, on the Pacific Railroad.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Fred Chauncey.....Mr. McKee Rankin
Skiffley, of the Metropolitan Detective Police Force, an arm of the law.....Mr. J. Carden
Mr. Garry Fallon.....Mr. J. H. Jack
Sam Pidge, the gentlemanly and obliging clerk of the steamer Daniel Doo...Mr. J. C. Williamson
Benedetto.....Mr. G. F. Browne
The Engineer.....Mr. H. Ryner
Terry, with "The Irish Boy's Return"...Mr. H. Murdoch
Patsy.....Master Willie Hearn
The Nervous Passenger, from the Opposition Boat.....Mr. Beekman
Bessie Fallon.....Miss Blanche Gray
Rose Fallon, Graduate of the Spinster Institute for Young Ladies on Fifth-avenue, with an Aim in Life.....Miss Kitty Blanchard
Mrs. Fallon.....Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Mrs. Dowderry, with credentials from the Commissioners of Emigration.....Miss Amelia Harris
Ann.....Miss Ella Turner
ACT 1.—REJECTED ON THE THRESHOLD.
ACT 2.—JACOB'S LADDER.
ACT 3.—ON THE WATER.
ACT 4.—THE CAGE OF FIRE.
ACT 5.—THE ROBBER DISCOVERED.
FIRST MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

**MR. W. H. WALLACK,**
AT
IRVING HALL
TO-NIGHT,
IN HIS
OLIO OF ODDITIES.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

**DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.**
FRIDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
and first appearance in this country of
Mons. CESAR ALARD,
Solo Violoncellist, from the Italian Opera, Paris and London, assisted by an array of eminent artists.
Tickets $1, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door.

**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,**
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 12, AT 8,
TWENTY-FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "En Avant".....Gungl
2. Overture, "Masaniello".....Auber
3. Waltz, "Die Ersten Curen".....Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Faust".....Gounod
5. Overture, "Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage,".....Mendelssohn
6. Andante, from the 5th Symphony.....Beethoven
7. Polonaise, "Struensee".....Meyerbeer
8. Finale, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
9. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot".....Adam
10. Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean".....Gungl
11. Militairisches Tongemaelde.....Fahrbach
12. Polka, "For Ever".....Strauss
CONDUCTOR.....THEODORE THOMAS.
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, with six admissions, $3 50 each.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 13, AT 3½,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE.
Soloists—Miss GERTRUDE FRANKAU, (Soprano.)
Mr. H. SCHMITZ, (French Opera.)

**MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF LIFE.**
A HEADLESS LIVING BODY.
A LIVING FOWL BEHEADED THREE MONTHS AGO.
There is now on exhibition at
NO. 512 BROADWAY,
A HEADLESS LIVING ROOSTER.
This creature was beheaded about three months ago, and wonderful to relate, is still alive, eats, drinks and performs all the ordinary avocations of nature.
HOURS OF EXHIBITION FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P.M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

**GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.**
THE NEW REPUBLIC,
or EMANCIPATION,
on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FREE LECTURES TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, at 3 P. M. every afternoon in the new Phrenological Class Room, at No. 389 Broadway. Seats free.

## MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. On FRIDAY, June 12, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when PROF. HARTT, of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, late Geologist and Naturalist of the Agassiz Expedition to Brazil, will deliver a discourse on *The Coast of Brazil, its Geography, Geology, Natural History, &c.* E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY ALUMNI are cordially invited to attend the Alumni meeting in Eucleian Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 12, at 7½ o'clock.

## RAILROADS.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.

**THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE**
issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. Rankin, General Pass Agent.

**LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,**
Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat
RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,
leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at.....10 30 A. M.
and.....4 00 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at.....7 15 A. M.
and.....1 00 P. M.
Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:10 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.
Fare each way.....$1 00
Excursion tickets.....1 50
Monthly commutation.....20 00
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.** BEGINS AT 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Fourteenth week of G. L. Fox's splendid pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
A most amusing and dazzling combination of PANTOMIME, SPECTACLE AND BALLET.
The great sensation of the Great City, received by densely crowded audiences with screams of merriment. It is one of the "sights" of the town, and its fame has rendered it the central theatrical attraction of all visitors to the Metropolis.
MR. G. L. FOX AS CLOWN.
One of the happiest triumphs of this inimitable artist.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI
E. T. GOODRICH, CHAMPION SKATER.
On Monday next, June 15, the RECONSTRUCTED HUMPTY DUMPTY. New Tricks, Scenery, Costumes, Dances, new Drop Curtain.
MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Prices, 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 7¾.
148TH PERFORMANCE.
FRIDAY, June 12, 1868, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's renowned PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,**
NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY. Admission, 50 cents.
NINTH WEEK OF CROWDED HOUSES
to witness PARIS AND HELEN,
in which the charming sisters, SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, nightly appear as
HELEN, PARIS AND ORESTES,
introducing the universally favorite CANCAN DANCE, with all of Offenbach's original music.
SEVENTH WEEK
of Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL in his great character of
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS,
in TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
Grand combination of the people's favorites—Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Miss NELLY GERMON, Mr. E. JOHNSTONE, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. Another New drama completed, THE SONS OF LIBERTY; or, THE TRUE HEARTS OF OLD IRELAND; PAUL CLIFFORD, the great Highwayman of 1760. THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY.

**NEW STADT THEATRE,**
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery,
Opposite the Old Bowery.
FRIDAY, June 12.
The great tragic play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Mr. E. EDDY,
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY and
Mr. E. L. TILTON
will change characters in each act.
To conclude with the drama of the
GAMBLER'S FATE.

**BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.**
Tammany Building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
The GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE, introducing Capt. Jinks, As Taro' the Park we Go, Guinea Pig Boy, Old Hats, Bitter Beer, On the Beach at Long Branch.
UNSWORTH AND DAN BRYANT.
PHALON'S FLOR DE MAYO.
EUGENE, the Great Prima Donna.
NEW-YORK BY MOONLIGHT.
Characters by Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Henry and Dan Bryant.
In preparation,
A FLASH OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
Box office open from 9 to 4 for sale of reserved seats.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**
No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

## THE TURF.

**AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.**
SPRING MEETING.
Owing to the heavy rains, the races at Jerome Park are postponed until SATURDAY, the 13th, and MONDAY, the 15th of June.
By order of the Stewards.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
With the exception of the change of date, the races will take place as already advertised. In case further postponement is absolutely necessary, due notice will be given as before.
JUNE 9, 1868.
The races will commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock.
Entrance to course.....$1
Entrance to course and stand.....3
Badges admitting to course, stand and quarter-stretch, $3 each day.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**
JEROME PARK RACES.
Extra trains for above races will leave depot corner 42d-st. and 4th-av., at 12 M. and 12:20 P. M., returning immediately after races are over.
Fare for round trip 50 cents. I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Sup't.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**
The firm heretofore existing under the firm name of SCHEPP & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by LEOPOLD SCHEPP, at No. 207 Fulton-st., New-York City, who alone is authorized to sign the late firm name in liquidation.
Dated New-York, June 5, 1868.
J. W. SMITH,
L. SCHEPP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership which, under and pursuant to the first article of title I. of chapter IV. of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, was, on the 31st of March, 1865, formed by and between EUGENE DUTILH, of the City of New-York, and MELCHIOR BADETTY, of Marseilles, in France, as special partners, and MICHEL BADETTY and PIERRE BADETTY, of the City of New-York, as general partners, to be carried on in the said City, until the 31st December, 1870, under the firm name of M. & P. BADETTY, is by the mutual consent of said parties hereby dissolved.
In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names, this 20th May, 1868.
EUGENE DUTILH.
MELCHIOR BADETTY,
(By his Attorney, Eugene Dutilh.)
MICHEL BADETTY.
PIERRE BADETTY.

## FIREWORKS.

**FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!**
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
The undersigned respectfully call the attention of committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Fourth of July to our large and beautiful stock of exhibition work for public or private displays, which we are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at short notice.
Committees will find it greatly to their advantage by making early application for their displays at the laboratory in Jersey City, or at our agencies in New-York, at manufacturers' depot, No. 39 Maiden-lane.
All orders, by mail or otherwise, for sale or exhibition work, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. G. & I. EDGE, Pyrotechnists, Jersey City, N. J.

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

## SPORTING.

SPENCER CARBINES.—ONE HUNDRED refinished at about half price; also, other job lots of desirable arms for sale by CHARLES FOLSOM, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

## IRON WORKS.

**ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,**
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married sent free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES, DR. GRINDLE, NO. 8 AMITY-PLACE, between Bleecker and Amity sts., treats all female complaints from whatever cause; certain relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms and board for ladies about to require nursing. Infants adopted.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

## WEST POINT.

### A Rainy Day—Non-Arrival of Gen. Grant—Gossip and Items of Interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOB'S HOTEL, WEST POINT,
Thursday, June 11, 1868.

I presume it rained in the City to-day, as well as in this little nook, surrounded as it is by woody mountains, craggy prescipices and the winding Hudson, all attractive to the rain cloud. The rain fell all day in a steady dispiriting way, numbing the feelings and inducing sleep, and the fog which settled on the mountains so shrouded the landscape that you scarcely recognized the place. Everybody in the hotel appeared quite disconsolate at the recurrence of rain, and those who strayed as far as the Academy Library found the examinations even more monotonous than ever, despite the fact that to-day closes the examination of the First or Graduating Class, who have nothing more to do except to speculate on the standards they will attain, and dream of the new life opening up before them. The junior classes will continue to be examined until Monday, when the whole matter will be decided, and the averages announced on Tuesday, after which the graduates will be allowed their furloughs, preparatory to entering actual service. I had only time yesterday to touch briefly on the mode of examination, and propose to give you more details in this letter. I must premise, however, that I am greatly indebted to Brevet Major EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Adjutant of the Post, for considerable information on this subject, as well as the possession of a multitude of documents, which prove so acceptable to a correspondent. Adjt. BOYNTON is a deserved favorite with newspaper men, because he is so unlike the generality of army officers in the way of affording facilities to correspondents and furnishing information. He is as frank and free this year as ever.

The examination of the First Class is carried on by the entire Board of Professors and Instructors, and the Cadets are rigidly examined in engineering, civil and military, ethics and law, mineralogy, Spanish, ordnance and gunnery, and cavalry tactics. The remaining classes are duly examined in other rooms than the main hall of the library by two special committees appointed by the Superintendent, Brevet Brig.-Gen. PITCHER. The first Committee consists of the following gentlemen: HENRY M. BLACK, Brevet Colonel United States Army, Major Seventh Infantry, Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Tactics; WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT, L.L. D., Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; ROBERT W. WEIR, N. A., Professor of Drawing; HYACINTH R. AGNEL, Professor of the French Language; Rev. JOHN W. FRENCH, D. D., Chaplain and Professor of Ethics and Law; and PATRICE DE JANON, Professor of the Spanish Language, and they have charge of the Second Class in philosophy, the Fourth Class in French, the Third Class in French, the Second Class in infantry tactics, the Second Class in artillery tactics. The second Committee consists of DENNIS H. MAHAN, LL. D., Professor of Military and Civil Engineering; ALBERT E. CHURCH, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics; HENRY L. KENDRICK, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; ALFRED MORDECAI, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain of Ordnance, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, and HENRY M. ROBERT, Major of Engineers, Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, who examine the Third Class in Mathematics, the Second Class in Chemistry, the Fourth Class in Mathematics.

The drawings of the Second and Third Classes will be examined, and the standing of the classes in that department determined by the Committee which may first complete its labors; and if not already a member of it, the Professor of Drawing will, for this purpose, become a member of that Committee.

During every afternoon of this week the cadets will be exercised in the following military exercises:

*In Infantry*—Battalion drill, skirmishing drill.

*In Artillery*—Light artillery drill, siege artillery drill, sea-coast artillery drill, mortar drill.

*In Ordnance*—Practical duties in the laboratory.

*In Practical Military Engineering*—Ponton drill, military signals and telegraphing.

*In Cavalry*—Squadron drill, exercise of the trooper in the riding hall.

*In the Use of Small Arms*—Use of the sword and bayonet.

To-day there was no open air drill, owing to the inclement weather, and we miss the excitement enjoyed by us yesterday while the Third Class were being exercised in light artillery movements.

The non-arrival of Gen. GRANT, in consequence of the unpropitious sky, caused considerable disappointment among the visitors and cadets, as a gay time was anticipated. The rain, however, kept the General in New-York, and he will come to-morrow if the weather is fine, but not should the sun be invisible. Let us hope that for once Dame Nature may be in one of her amiable moods and vouchsafe us our lion and some excitement.

The most absorbing topic of conversation just now is, next to the arrival of Gen. GRANT, the anticipated visit of the midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Telegrams have been received here stating that the middies are now on their way to the Point on board four ships, and the fleet is expected to drop anchor in the river below us, either on Saturday or Sunday. When the naval students do arrive the fun will grow both fast and furious among the excitable youngsters of both branches of the national service. It is the intention of the Professors of both Academies to let loose their graduates from this place on the 15th, the event to be preceded by the annual ball, which marks the close of the academic year.

The uniformed cadets are just now in their glory, for they have the newly-arrived Plebes to torment, as is the genial but uncomfortable wont of the older classes. These unfortunates are now entering on a course of "fagging," so to speak, that will both try their temper and patience, for I have heard of some pretty rough pranks and practical jokes that have been played on cadets in former years. Compelled to roost in apple trees, made to appear for reveille roll-call, minus their clothing, and many other mock drills, appear to be the more moderate of these mischievous tricks, which, added to the constant squad drills for the first two months, under the eye of a remorseless cadet who has the past to revenge, make the life of a Plebe no joke. They will, however, as in the past, struggle through it, and next year torment the next batch as an offset. I send the names of the new cadets for 1868, who are now undergoing a medical examination:

| | |
|---|---|
| William Abbott, Ill. | Marcus W. Lyon, N. J. |
| James Allen, Ind. | Carlo B. Lytle, Ky. |
| L. C. Allen, Mo. | John H. Mitchell, Ill. |
| John B. Armstrong, Tenn. | Harry De. W. Moore, Penn. |
| Frank Baker, Mass. | Edward H. Morgan, Ill. |
| Louis K. Bassett, Ohio. | Joseph E. Molter, Mo. |
| Seth H. Bellows, Iowa. | Wm. C. McFarland, at large |
| Charles A. Booth, Vt. | John F. McNamara, Cal. |
| H. D. Boughnery, W. Va. | Thos. B. Nichols, N. Y. |
| George H. Branch, N. Y. | William F. Norris, Minn. |
| George L. R. Brown, Mich. | Samuel L. Perkins, N. H. |
| C. G. Buchanan, at large. | Chas. D. Parkhurst, R. I. |
| Wm. H. Carter, at large. | Geo. T. T. Patterson, Ohio. |
| Overton Carr, Jr., at large. | George R. Pond, Conn. |
| Thomas Cass, at large. | Taylor Resgan, Ind. |
| Walter T. Cox, Ohio. | Frank P. Resp, Penn. |
| William H. Craig, Mo. | Jacob R. Ribet, Ill. |
| Thos. W. Cunningham, Cal. | Maxwell B. Roach, Tenn. |
| Timothy Eastman, Mich. | Byron Roberts, Utah. |
| George F. Elliott, N. Y. | John A. Rucker, at large. |
| John R. Emory, Md. | George Ruhlen, Ohio. |
| Christopher C. Firth, Ind. | Walter R. Smiffin, N. Y. |
| Edmund L. Fletcher, Mass. | Charles H. Smith, Ind. |
| Adolphus C. T. Fromm, N. Y. | Warren F. Thummell, Ill. |
| Cyrus B. Gillespie, Ill. | Alfred Torrence, at large. |
| Emerson Griffith, Penn. | Herbert E. Tuthelly, N. H. |
| Joseon Hall, Mich. | Arthur L. Van Winkle, N. Y. |
| Robert Hanna, Ind. | George B. Walker, Jr., Ind. |
| Henry M. Harrington, Mich. | Herman Watrous, Neb. |
| Charles A. Hatfield, Md. | Charles H. Watts, N. Y. |
| Martin L. Hearn, Del. | Samuel L. Weisel, Md. |
| Charles C. Heisler, N. J. | Arthur P. Woods, Mo. |
| Addis M. Henry, Ohio. | Frank West, N. Y. |
| Austin Henely, at large. | Jno. W. Wiuinson, Montana |
| Thomas M. Hood, Ky. | Ugness G. White, Ohio. |
| W. H. W. James, Tenn. | Abram E. Wood, Iowa. |
| Morris Ketchum, N. Y. | Thos. C. Woodbury, at large. |
| Henry L. Landon, N. Y. | Richard T. Yeaman, Ohio. |
| Daniel H. Long, Ind. | William F. Zeihn, at large. |
| William H. Low, Jr., Ill. | |

Among the more noticeable additions to the numerous trophies gathered together is the famous Armstrong gun which was captured by Gen. TERRY at Fort Fisher, and this mammoth piece of ordnance is placed in a commanding position among the guns captured during the Mexican war. In the trophy-room have also been placed a large number of interesting specimens of breech-loading rifles and carbines. The collection is a marvelous one.

G. F. W.

### Costa Rica Refuses to Grant Special Privileges to Other Governments.

One of the recent evidences of the success of Secretary SEWARD in establishing what is known as the Monroe doctrine, is contained in the following letter from Don JULIAN VOLIO, the Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to J. F. LANMANN, the Prussian Consul at San José, on the proposed purchase of the Bay of Limon, for a North German naval station:

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSE, May 6, 1868.

SIR: I have given due consideration to your esteemed dispatch of the 1st instant, in which you are pleased to communicate the result of the surveys made by Capt. HINDERLING, commanding his Prussian Majesty's sloop-of-war *Augusta*, in the Bay of Limon, on the Atlantic coast of this Republic, in order to ascertain whether said port unites all those conditions which may appear desirable to his Majesty's Government for establishing there the depot of their West India Naval Station. You at the same time express the request that this Government should consent to enter into no arrangements, either with any foreign Government or any private company with respect to the Bay of Limon, for six months, dated from 1st of June, 1868, in order to insure time sufficient for the Commissioner of the North German Confederacy, invested with full powers, to come here and negotiate for a concession in said port.

I am instructed by the President of the Republic to answer that, although Costa Rica would most assuredly derive great material advantages from the establishment of a naval station in any of her ports, principally on her north coast, still her traditional policy, agreeing with those principles acknowledged by all America, and, above all, with the peculiar circumstances of her situation, forbids her to make special concessions to any Government whatever, however great her sympathy for the same, and however completely assured her independence and political autonomy may be.

In our present condition, any deviation from the inflexible rule we have bound ourselves to follow, namely, to grant equality to all nations that honor us with their friendship, without distinction or privilege of any kind, such advantages as the many demand both for their commerce and countrymen, would create complications that we must avoid, even at the expense of delaying that progress we so anxiously covet.

Such being the case, there is no danger of this Government granting any exclusive privilege to any other Government, neither during the six months you demand nor within a longer period, whatever the advantages tendered in return.

But as the spirit of private enterprise in Prussia might need for its development either the use of the Bay of Limon or of part of the public lands, or of some navigable river in this country, nothing prevents that, during the term of six months stated by Capt. HINDERLING, some private company should be formed, with the object of improving the port or building a road to the interior, or some other works useful to this Republic, with the assurance that, if the conditions set forth are acceptable, all lawful privileges required shall be granted, and in the meantime this Government shall consider itself bound to negotiate with no other company during said term of six months.

Trusting that my answer will prove satisfactory to you, I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. VOLIO.

J. F. LANMANN, Esq., Prussian Consul.

## OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

### Meeting of the Ship Owners' Association of the State of New-York—Report and Resolutions on the Congressional Bill.

A regular meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday, June 10, 1868, at the rooms Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, Mr. EDWARD HINCKEN, President, in the chair, and a full Board present. After the transaction of the usual routine business, the meeting went into election of officers and standing committees for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Officers and Standing Committees for the year ending May 10, 1869: President, EDWARD HINCKEN; First Vice-President, George M. Clearman; Second Vice-President, D. Colden Murray; Treasurer, William D. Morgan; Corresponding Secretary, William C. Sturges; Recording Secretary, Thos. S. Sandford, Executive Committee, GUSTAVUS A. Brett, Lemuel Brown, George F. Bulley, Stephen W. Carey, John L. Dale, James W. Elwell, Francis M. Frost, Christian F. Funch, A. Foster Higgins, Jed Frye, Williams Howland, Charles Lamson, Robert Mackie, John T. B. Maxwell, William Nelson, Jr., Ambrose Snow, Geo. L. Tapscott, James A. Van Brunt, John S. Williams, Ailston Wilson, Charles L. Wright. Arbitration Committee, Gustavus A. Brett, Chairman; Nathaniel D. Carlie, Cornelius Comstock, James W. Elwell, Francis Hathaway, James H. Frothingham, Robert Mackie.

The following report was then read:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of "A bill in relation to the mercantile marine of the United States," begs respectfully to report that the bill is voluminous, and, from a cursory examination, would appear to be mainly devoted to enactments regulating the construction and equipment of steamships and other vessels engaged in the passenger trade, and for providing for the examination and licensing of masters, mates and engineers. But a more careful investigation discloses that the bill not only prescribes regulations for the aforesaid purposes, but also includes in its restrictions all such vessels as are engaged in the transportation of merchandise only; in fact, as is declared in the 64th section, "Every description of craft used in navigation, and propelled otherwise than by oars."

The powers conferred on the "Marine Boards" and on the "Inspectors" to be appointed by them, are novelties in the legislative history of this country, as applied to commerce, and the extent to which they may be stretched can only be known when the provisions of the bill are enforced by active and ingenious Marine Boards and their Inspectors. From the decisions of the Boards the bill provides no appeal. This bill has evidently been prepared by other parties than those directly interested; so far as we can learn no member of this Association has been consulted in reference to it, and our first knowledge of it was derived from copies sent to a few of our members. Since the receipt of these copies, we understand that the bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The argument used by the framers of this bill, "that it will improve the character of our commerce," we regard as futile. The ship-builders of this country have, from its earliest history, been free from government interference, and the excellence of our materials, the skill and workmanship of our constructions are not excelled by those of any country. The policy of our laws has always been to allow the competition which exists in all branches of trade to govern the construction, equipment and maintenance of our vessels, and the result has been seen in the specimens of naval architecture produced by our mechanics, which have hitherto been exhibited in all parts of the world. The rebellion, and the events growing out of it, caused the sale and transfer of many of our vessels to neutral flags, a suspension of building and a transfer of capital to other enterprises. Recovery from this depression must necessarily be slow, and as ship-owners were beginning to anticipate some improvement in navigation interests, and were hoping for partial relief, through Congress, from some of the burdens they, in common with other, have borne, an attempt is made to procure the passage of a law by Congress imposing conditions and restrictions which the past history of the commerce of the country proves to be unnecessary. The instincts of our people are very adverse to dictation in business matters, and ship-owners and ship-builders are no exception to the rule. Congress legislated, some years since, in relation to passenger-carrying vessels, and if the laws then made require amendment for the more effectual protection of life and health, it should be done in the regular manner, and on the recommendation of the officers appointed to execute them, but we protest against advantage being taken of such necessity to ingraft on the law restrictions of the kind proposed in this bill.

To so much of the bill as provides for the examination and licensing of masters, mates and engineers, your Committee would say that the character of our officers requires no apology from us. They will compare favorably with those of any nation for integrity, intelligence, nautical skill and seamanship; and it would be very easy to show that losses and disasters by sea are no greater or more frequent in our merchant marine than in that of those nations most favored by regulations similar to those now sought to be embodied in our laws. Of the necessity of these regulations your Committee have doubts, but we would prefer the examination of masters and mates by an established Government Board, free from the influences of outside interests, to the present system created by underwriters. The fees to be levied under the provisions of this bill on vessels and officers are onerous, and will amount to an enormous sum, estimated by the framers of the bill at $400,000 annually, all taken from the hard earnings of seamen, and from an interest struggling to keep the flag of our country afloat on the ocean.

Your Committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Whereas* a bill has been introduced in Congress, entitled "a bill in relation to the mercantile marine of the United States," which provides for the appointment of "Marine Boards," to whom are given various powers, including a supervision of the construction, equipment, repairs, &c., of all vessels belonging to our merchant marine, "propelled otherwise than by oars," and, as many of the provisions of this bill impose conditions and restrictions hitherto unknown in the history of the commerce of our country, and which, if sanctioned by Congress, would render the navigation interest subject to vexatious regulations from which other business pursuits are exempt; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Association does most respectfully but earnestly protest against the passage of this bill, as being uncalled for by the interests directly concerned, as imposing conditions and restrictions hitherto unknown to legislation in this and any other country, and as adding nothing for the benefit of that interest, but as increasing the the burdens under which it now labors, and from which it seeks relief; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, signed by the officers of the Association, be forwarded to Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and that he be requested to use his influence to prevent this bill from becoming a law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE M. CLEARMAN,
EDWARD HINCKEN,
THOMAS E. SANDFORD,
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
} Committee.

On motion of Mr. JAMES W. ELWELL, seconded by Mr. STEPHEN W. CAREY, the report was accepted, and the resolutions therein set forth were adopted. After the transaction of some minor business, the meeting adjourned.

### Our Merchant Marine—The Bill Now Pending Before Congress.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 8, 1868.

We have examined a copy of a bill which has been introduced in Congress and referred to the Committee on Commerce of the House, entitled "A Bill in Relation to the Merchant Marine of the United States," and we propose to notice briefly the general character of this bill, without discussing at present the principles on which it is founded, preferring to leave that to abler parties when its peculiar provisions have been brought to the notice of ship owners and others interested.

This bill is very elaborately drawn, and affects, by its various provisions, ships, steamers and other vessels engaged in the transportation of passengers and merchandise, as well as those simply employed for carrying freight, in a word, every kind of vessel "propelled otherwise than by oars." It purposes to establish "Marine Boards" throughout the country, gives them authority to appoint inspectors, confers on them power to superintend the construction, equipment, repairs and general condition of vessels, the examination and licensing of masters, mates and engineers.

To so much of the proposed law as relates to steamers and other vessels engaged in carrying passengers, it is only necessary to say that Congress has already legislated with reference to them, and has provided means by the appointment of steamboat inspectors and revenue officers to carry out the provisions of those laws. These officers are believed to be competent and faithful, and if the existing laws need amendment they would undoubtedly have brought the fact to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose supervision they act.

We are not disposed to object to those sections of the bill regulating the examination and licensing of masters, mates and engineers, although much can be said on both sides of this subject. We do not believe that the officers of the United States merchant marine have deteriorated in skill or seamanship to such an extent, or are so inferior to those of other nations, as to render such a system necessary or desirable, although we are aware that we do not agree on this point with distinguished authorities; but, as such a system already exists under the influence of underwriters, we much prefer that the examination and licensing of our masters, mates and engineers should be under the control of a national commission than under that of a self-constituted board, even though the latter has been dignified by an act of incorporation from the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The most objectionable feature of this bill is the provision giving Marine Boards the supervision of the construction, equipment and keeping in order of vessels engaged simply in the transportation of merchandise. The Inspectors appointed by these Boards are to examine "vessels in the course of construction," "vessels arriving and departing so often as to enable them to detect any neglect to comply with the requirements of the law, and any defects or imperfections that may become apparent after inspection as aforesaid," &c. From the laying of the first keel in this country to the present time our ship builders and ship owners have been considered competent to construct, equip and keep their vessels in order without the aid of Government supervision, and the vessels of the United States merchant marine, as regards model, material, workmanship and general good order, have not been inferior to those of any other nation, and, as regards integrity, intelligence, nautical skill and seamanship, their masters are equal at least to those of any flag.

That other interests than those directly interested have been consulted in the preparation of this bill is apparent from the provision contained therein, to the effect that the proposed "Marine Boards" of New-York, Boston and Portland are to be nominated by the Boards of Marine Underwriters, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of those cities (and those of other places by similar bodies, if they exist,) to the President of the United States, who is to nominate them to the Senate.

The Boards of Underwriters are to nominate the majority of the members.

No interest in the country suffered greater losses in consequence of the rebellion than the navigation interest, and at this time, when ship owners and ship builders are compelled to ask Congress to relieve them of a portion of the burdens imposed upon them by the necessities of the nation, it is gravely proposed to take from them the control and supervision of their own property, and to force them to pay large and onerous fees for the support of an army of office holders, under the plea of improving and increasing the commerce of the nation.

Were the title of this bill changed so as to read "A bill for the benefit, protection and encouragement of foreign ship owners, and for the purpose of taxing the owners and officers of the United States Merchant Marine half a million dollars per annum for the support of office holders," it would partially set forth the results that will follow the passage of the same by Congress.

SHIP OWNER.

### The Renovated Astor House—Reopening Festivities.

If it be true, as tradition reports, that the founder of the Astor family, before he was worth a thousand dollars sat down at the lower junction of the convergent ways that thread Manhattan Island, and then and there projected the noble hotel which he afterward built—it was but one illustration of the intuitive prescience which is characteristic of practical genius, and lies at the bottom of great success.

His eye could see the hidden spring,
And how the current was to flow.

The prodigious progress crowded into the succeeding half century did not leave his well-placed mark a jot behind. The site of the Astor House is still unsurpassed for its purpose, being, from its focal position, practically quite as near as any other to the average of all places of business and pleasure in the City. What is still more remarkable is, that Mr. ASTOR'S building still holds its architectural preëminence among New-York hotels, and is still the only one that can be numbered among the ornaments of the City, or that even bears the appearance of a public building at all. This is due partly to its commanding outlook, and partly to its peculiarity of material—the grand old granite having fallen so entirely into disuse in New-York—but still more to its severe simplicity of style, to its noble proportions, and to the fact that our more modern hotel fronts are as meaningless as masonry can be made; resembling nothing so much as great tenement houses with shops on the first floor. The melancholy decay of architecture as a fine art, in the present generation, gives us a peculiar interest in the preservation of the few specimens of respectable design which have not already, like the City Hall and most of the dignified though modest mansions of our fathers, fallen to base uses and irretrievable degradation. The announcement, therefore, that the Astor House has been completely rejuvenated, from roof to basement, in decoration and furnishing—made, in short, a new hotel, modernized in the richest style—has been most gratifying news to all who cherish what was best in the "good old times"—say twenty-five or thirty years ago! The fact is, once more, the strongest of testimonials to the foresight we have admired in the founder of the house, and at the same time to the abilities of the veteran host, STETSON, who has so invested it from the beginning with "character"—that subtle essence which makes up more than half the meaning we recognize in the term "Astor House." It is a singular distinction for a hotel to become national, historical, monumental, through mere management and illustrious associations for thirty years.

As to the youth-renewing Astor House of to-day—thus gracefully passing over to the hands of the young STETSONS—we had noted many of the improvements for description, but must leave them for the public to appreciate by inspection. The introduction of the elevator—an article which we expect to see as indispensable as stairs, or rather more so, in all large buildings—together with the cutting of large windows throughout the upper story, in place of the original round lights, has made the beautified fifth floor one of the most desirable of abodes. Other improvements render this mode of traversing the long stories of the Astor House as easy as it is agreeable, cutting off every conceivable chance of harm from the breaking of any part, by means of self-acting stops and brakes on the car, on the engine, and on the safety drum at the top. The engine stops automatically and inevitably at each end of the trip; the car cannot part from its hoisting rope without instantly throwing out stops which catch and sustain it, and any acceleration of its motion from any cause throws into action two powerful brakes on the upper drum, either of which is strong enough to stop the car. The hoisting and lowering cables are distinct, which obviates the last remaining chance of accident that human foresight or experience can anticipate.

The admirable ventilation, the seasonable coolness and warmth, the painful breadth and massiveness of the house, are unchangeable features of course; now set off with a modern finish and decoration throughout which reigns a superior taste, leaving nothing to be desired. But gorgeous as are the frescoes and gilding, we can anticipate a real thrill at the rich effects and infinite variety of Nature, displayed in the grain of choice woods on the walls of the principal drawing rooms. The recent invention of wood hangings has revived the antique fashion of wainscotting, with a beauty and finish never known to baronial halls, and nothing else in the new Astor House excites so much curiosity or admiration. Six or eight rich woods alternate in the panels and "styles," the grains of which are utterly inimitable by art, and until this very season had been of too extravagant cost for practical use. But enough. The legion friends of the Astor House will feel themselves justified, as they severally arrive and depart, in pronouncing it still, as of old, the model hotel of America.

BANQUET LAST EVENING.

The friends of the STETSONS, father and sons—which includes, of course, the representatives of the Press—were assembled last evening in the ladies' dining room of the renovated Astor House, to receive the farewell of their old hosts and greet the accession of his sons and successors. After an elegant dinner had been partaken of by the numerous guests, CHARLES S. STETSON, Sr., addressed the company, and with much emotion referred to his long career of thirty-two years as the host of the Astor and to his novel position as a spectator on the present occasion, when the sceptre had passed over to the hands of his children. He concluded with a toast to the Press of the United States, to which Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS responded, referring to the important transactions and eminent personages who have made the name of the Astor House memorable, and gave the health of the retiring and the incoming hosts. The latter severally replied in brief, off-hand, but well-pointed expressions, and the interchange of compliments, speeches, toasts, songs, and above all other things the inexhaustible reminiscences of the Astor House, was kept up until a respectably late hour. Messrs. SIMONTON, MORWELL, JUDD, SWINTON, MABEN, DEVLIN, KNOX, HOWELL and many others participating. The festivities were enlivened by a fine band of music.

## NATIONAL GUARD.

### The Adjutant-General's Order Reducing the Force—List of Regiments Disbanded.

To carry out the provisions of chapter 651, Laws of 1868, reducing the maximum of the National Guard to thirty thousand (30,000) non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, Adjutant-Gen. MARVIN has issued an order directing that the following organizations, now comprising a part of the National Guard of the State, be disbanded, and mustered out of the service of the active militia of the State.

*Infantry*—15th Regiment, Col. Stephen B. Craft; 16th Regiment, Col. John L. Gardiner; 17th Regiment, Col. Henry W. Clark; 18th Regiment, Col. John H. Hyatt; 26th Regiment, Col. John H. Voorhees; 27th Regiment, Col. James Oliver; 29th Regiment, Col. John D. Wait; 30th Regiment, Col. Levinus M. Wilson; 31st Regiment, Col. Benjamin C. Butler; 38th Regiment, Col. H. W. Bridenbecker; 39th Regiment, Col. Myron J. Hubbard; 40th Regiment, Col. John Stewart; 41st Regiment, Col. Delos W. Dunbar; 42d Regiment, Col. James Whitford; 43d Regiment, Col. Warren B. Race; 45th Regiment, Col. Israel J. Gray; 52d Regiment, Col. Matthias W. Cole; 54th Regiment, Col. John Q. Adams; 57th Regiment, Col. James S. Harding; 58th Regiment, Col. Thomas J. Thorp; 59th Regiment, Col. Benj. L. Hoyt; 60th Regiment, Col. Samuel M. Alley; 61st Regiment, Col. Jabez Warren; 64th Regiment, Major Jefferson J. Hyde; 72d Regiment, Col. J. Thomas Davis; 76th Regiment, Col. Thomas A. Benedict; 76th Regiment, Col. William Lansig; 80th Regiment, Col. Geo. G. Dixon; 81st Regiment, Col. L. G. Reno; 82d Regiment, Col. John C. Nott; 85th Regiment, Col. John C. Bennett; 88th Regiment, Col. Seth W. Alvord; 89th Regiment, Col. Aaron A. DeGrauw; 92d Regiment, Col. Robert P. Grant, Jr.; 97th Regiment, Col. Schuyler Grennan; 98th Regiment, Col. George Abbott; 100th Regiment, Col. Robert P. Cormack; 101st Regiment, Col. Lewis Roth; 105th Regiment, Col. C. B. Crouse; 107th Regiment, Col. Alexander D. Adams; 108th Regiment, Col. Alonzo Ferguson; 109th Regiment, Col. Benj. J. S. Buckhin; Battery A, 26th Br., Capt. George P. Isham.

Company organizations of the 32d Regiment, Companies A, B, D, E, F, I, K, 14th Brigade, Clinton County.

Company organizations of the 33d Regiment, Companies A, B, C, D, E, H, I, K, 15th Brigade, St. Lawrence County.

Company organizations of the 34th Regiment, Companies C, E, K, 16th Brigade, Lawrence County.

Company organizations of 68th Regiment, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, 26th Brigade, Chautauqua County.

Company organizations of 78th Regiment, Companies B, C, D, F, G, L, 30th Brigade, Allegany County.

Company organizations of 95th Regiment, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, 4th Brigade, New-York City.

Company organizations of 111th Regiment, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 10th Brigade, Washington County.

The concluding paragraphs of the order are as follows:

The field, staff and line officers of the several organizations above named are hereby rendered supernumerary, but are not discharged from accountability for public property which they may have received or for which they are responsible, until they shall have turned over to the proper officers all State property or duly accounted for the same, and rendered a final statement of such property and received certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State Government.

The officers of the above organizations will, upon the receipt of this order, cause to be carefully packed in boxes all ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to their respective commands, and forward in the most accessible route as freight, directed "Commissary-General of Ordnance, State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, New-York City," forwarding by mail an inventory of the same to said officer, and transmitting a duplicate of said inventory to these headquarters. The Commissary-General of Ordnance will, upon receipt of said property, furnish duplicate receipts for the same, transmitting one to the commanding officer of the organization and the other to these headquarters. Each package will be marked with the number of the regiment and the letter of the company.

All clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and all other Quartermaster's property, will be carefully packed in boxes under the direction of the commanding officer of the organization, and be forwarded, in the same manner as is provided for ordnance stores, to the Quartermaster-General, State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, New-York City, each box being marked with the number of the regiment and the letter of the company.

All books, papers, and other documents relating to the service of commands above mentioned, and all copies of tactics and regulations, the property of the State, will be forwarded to these headquarters.

The bonds given for the above property will be held by the State until the same is returned or properly accounted for. When all of the property in possession of the above-named organizations or any of the same shall be duly accounted for, the bond held by the State will be duly cancelled, and the officers relieved from all accountability.

Regimental, battalion and company officers will be held to a strict accountability for a correct return of all the property belonging to their respective commands.

Commanding officers of organizations affected by this order will, under the direction of the Commissary and Quartermaster-Generals, make out a return of the stores on hand at the time of the receipt of this order, from the date of their last annual report, and forward the same to the officers above-named.

Commanding officers of organizations disbanded by this order will cause to be made out four copies of the muster-out roll of their respective commands. The rolls will embrace the names of all persons belonging to the organization, and will fully account for them. The date of enlistment will be accurately fixed. The rolls will all be given to the mustering-officer, who, after certifying the same, will forward one copy to the Adjutant-General, one copy to the commanding officer of the regiment, one to the company commander, and retain the other to himself.

Brigade Inspectors are hereby constituted as mustering officers; but when it is impossible for said officer to discharge this duty, the commanding officer of the brigade will detail some other competent staff officer to perform the same.

A discharge for each member of the organization will be made out by the commandant of each company and given to the mustering officer, who will compare the same with the muster-out roll, and when assured of their correctness, will sign the same and deliver them in person to the members of the command present, and forward to the absent, under cover, by such means as he may deem proper. He will exercise great caution in filling out the discharges, and will identify the parties so far as possible, to prevent their falling into the hands of improper persons. No duplicate discharges will be issued.

If any person discharged by this order from service in the active militia shall hereafter enroll himself in any organization of the National Guard, he shall be entitled to be credited with the time he has served in the active militia, which shall be allowed him in filling the full term of service required by law. The commanding officer of any organization which a person may subsequently join is authorized and directed to enter upon the enlistment papers and muster rolls the term of the prior service of the person as it appears from his discharge, which term shall be credited and allowed upon the entire and complete term of seven years, in the same manner as if rendered continuously in one organization.

All courts-martial in session or ordered for the trial of any members of the above-named organizations, at the receipt of this order, are hereby dissolved. All warrants in existence for fines not collected against any member of the above disbanded organizations are hereby revoked, and the fines are hereby remitted, and the warrants will be returned by the officers to the persons issuing the same, with the indorsement, "Regiment disbanded by General Orders No. 14, June 5, 1868."

Brigadier-Generals who may be left without any command by the effect of this order, will continue in their present commissions and discharge such duties as may be required of them by their superiors.

The non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the above-named organizations are returned to the reserve militia, and those not exempt by reason of having served a full term or otherwise as is provided by law, will be returned by the Assessors in their report, the same as if they had not been members of the active militia.

The commanding officers of the brigades in which any of the above regiments may constitute a part, will order the regiments to assemble for muster-out at such places in their respective districts as may be most convenient, and as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order. And they will direct the Brigade Inspectors, or such other staff officers as may be detailed, to proceed to muster out said organizations, and furnish the discharges in accordance with the provisions of this order. Commandants of regiments will, upon the receipt of this order, issue the necessary instructions to the company officers to make out the muster-out rolls of their respective commands, and fill up the discharges in readiness for the signature of the mustering officer on the day the command shall assemble for muster-out.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his thanks to the officers and men comprising the above mentioned organizations for their energy, fidelity and devotedness to the interests of the Military Department of the State, and for the zeal and patriotism that actuated them in enrolling themselves in their respective commands. In the disbandment of the above organizations the State is deprived of the services of many valuable soldiers who have been long connected with the National Guard, and of others who, after a faithful service in the Army of the United States and an honorable discharge from the same, joined the organizations of the State, and aided, to a great extent, in increasing the *morale* and efficiency of the same. He indulges the hope that all will readily yield to the demands of this order, and, should the occasion ever require, will promptly gather around the standards of the National Guard, to defend the honor and integrity of the State, uphold its institutions, and maintain the majesty of the law.

To fulfill the requirements of the law, it will be necessary to disband some organizations, for which subsequent orders will be issued, and the provisions of this order are hereby established for the government of any further disbandments that may be decided upon.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The directors of the Hebrew Free School Association, state that a man calling himself HARRIS or HERTS, and claiming to have authority to collect from the charitable in behalf of the schools of the Association is an imposter, and that they have not made any collection this year and have no agent. Any information lodged at the office of the *Jewish Messenger* which will lead to the arrest of this man, will be thankfully received.

### The National Institute of Letters, Science and Art.

In response to a call signed by a large number of persons noted in the liberal professions and as earnest advocates of the claims of literature, science and art, a very select audience assembled at 8 o'clock last evening in the Mott Memorial Building, No. 58 Madison-avenue, to organize a National Institute of Letters, Science and Art, to be modeled on the plan of the celebrated French Institute, with such modifications as will adapt it to the genius of our institutions.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND acted as Secretary.

Mr. BRYANT returned thanks for the honor, and said the objects they had in view were worthy of the earnest support and efforts of all good men.

Dr. HAMMOND then read a report of what had been done up to the time of the meeting, and the report was accepted.

Prof. HOSMFORD, of Harvard University, said it was time New-York emulated the example of the continental cities of Europe and of London, and established such universities as there existed, on a plan broad enough to include all literature and the arts and sciences.

Prof. LIEBER followed, then made a few remarks in support of the project.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., followed, saying it would be premature to adopt a permanent constitution until all the academies were formed, which, it was intended, should compose the Institute, but moved the adoption of a provisional constitution, until a permanent one could be framed. A provisional constitution, providing for the organization of the Institute out of subordinate academies, to each of which is allotted the field of one or more of the walks of literature, science and art, was then adopted.

Messrs. David Dudley Field, Richard Grant White, John D. Sherwood, Dr. Elliot, Prof. Guyot, of Princeton College; Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Mr. D. G. Eliot, Prof. Comin, of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.; Dr. Plummer, of South Carolina; Mr. George Ripley, of the New-York *Tribune*; Dr. J. C. Nott, of Mobile, and Ex-Mayor Opdyke followed, making brief but eloquent and appropriate remarks.

Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE moved the appointment of an executive committee of fifteen to report a plan of organization, procure funds, obtain rooms, act on such amendments to the Constitution that might be referred to them, and report the same at the next meeting of the Institute, said committee to fill all vacancies in its members.

A quorum of five to be sufficient to transact business. On the Committee making its reports and on their acceptation by the institute their functions to cease.

The Institute then adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NATIONAL SHOOTING FESTIVAL.—At the meeting of the Committee of Organization, Schuetzenfest, last evening, Capt. MOUNT announced that the Common Council will most probably head the list of prizes with $250. The following programme for the festival was then accepted: Saturday, June 27—Reception of the guests. Sunday—(Not decided yet.) Monday—The great procession, particulars about which have been published before; the procession starts at 7 A. M.; grand banquet in Jones' Wood at 1 P. M.; in the afternoon the singers, turners and militia will perform, followed by general amusements, performance by tight-rope walkers, &c. Tuesday—Repetition of the programme for Monday, excepting procession and fireworks at night. Wednesday—Grand concert of all New-York singers, public amus